

*Suppl. Sheet  
Per J. Sweetman*

# The Waterford Mail

AND

## SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PRESS TO MAINTAIN THE TRUTH—ITS MISSION IS TO INSTRUCT AND IMPROVE THE PEOPLE.

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WATERFORD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1859.

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### The Mail.

"VINCI VERITAS."

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.

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WATERFORD—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1859.

#### THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.

It is well to start with a grand title; and we confess the idea of the Victoria Museum was so grand, and there was so much enthusiasm at the closing of the Art Exhibition, that we hoped the committee would have tried to start the engine while the steam was up; but they seemed to have allowed the steam to go down, and "the Victoria Museum" is gradually passing to the limbo which receives good resolutions. The committee which was appointed, amid so much éclat, on the 1st January, has, as far as we can learn, done nothing effectual up to the present time. The Town Council seem inclined to do still less; and unless the committee of the Protestant Hall agree to give the intended Museum a "local habitation," in all probability it may remain unaccomplished, and yet Waterford possesses many materials for an excellent museum; and it has shown that there is a very large amount of local talent here which might be developed and rendered useful, and these will be allowed to remain unshown and uncherished if some effort be not made.

We can see nothing that ought to stand in the way of allowing the Council Chamber to be used for the present, for the local museum; if the cases were arranged round the walls, and the pictures hung over them, it would not interfere with the Council meeting there—it is a very well lit room, but it is a very bad hearing room—we think the worst in the Town-Hall. If the Town Council get up the right wing of the Town-Hall from the Rev. R. H. Ryland the best use they could make of the upper portion would be to make it a Council Chamber. The Corporation of Limerick have got a very nice one. The Mayor is placed on a raised dais at one end of the room, and the seats for the Council are at either side, with an aisle in the centre; a bar across the room keeps the public from intermingling with the Corporation, and as the seats are raised the whole proceedings can be well seen. Such a room would form an admirable lecture room, and there would be no difficulty in fitting up the room we refer to in this way.

We do not apprehend that it would be necessary to open the Museum at the commencement more than one or two days in the week; and as the property would be under the control of the Corporation it would be quite secure.

We hope the committee which was appointed on the first of January will show some signs of animation; perhaps they have, during the cold weather, become somewhat dormant, and that as spring advances they may awake from their lethargy and show signs of animation, and that the Victoria Museum will not prove to be "a splendid phantom."

#### H.M.S. THE URGENT.

Why has not the *Urgent* come up to Waterford and taken the Militia on board here? is a question that is not unnaturally put from one to another, as many seem to apprehend that the proper answer to this question involves a decision as to whether Waterford Harbour is to be used as a point of embarkation of troops or not. The *Urgent* had gone to Queenstown for the Tipperary Militia; and had they embarked there, they should have been conveyed from Cork to her side in river steamers. In our port the same has to be done; so that the two ports of Cork and Waterford stand in this respect on an equality. But still the question arises, why did not the *Urgent* come up and allow the troops to march on board? This she might have done: there is nothing to prevent it.—She passed over the Bar, though drawing 21 feet of water. She would have ample depth in every part of the river, and might, without doubt, have come up, moored alongside one of our hulks, and allowed the troops to march on board; but the authorities thought it best to err on the safe side. The *Urgent* is about 20 feet longer than the longest of our steamers, and we are told the captain was afraid she would not turn the sharp places in the King's Channel. This is a frivolous objection, as she could have come up the

shorter channel at high water with the greatest safety. Then it is said that the *Urgent* could not swing opposite Cromwell's Rock—but this is utterly absurd; and lastly, we have heard she would not float alongside our hulks; but we are assured, from actual measurement, that she would have ample water to keep her afloat there. What, then, prevented her coming up? We believe the true answer is, timidity. Those concerned thought, perhaps wisely, that it was "better to be sure than sorry;" and as the Queen's purse was deep, and she could afford to pay the river steamers, it was just as well to allow the *Urgent* to remain at anchor at Passage, and to send the Tipperary Militia down in the river steamers. We do not think the fact of her remaining there can tell at all against our port; it will rather show how it possesses all that is needful for the embarkation of troops.

The following is a list of the officers of this Iron Screw Steam store ship—400 horse power:—  
Commander.....John W. D. McDonald.  
Lieutenant.....Joseph Robinson.  
Do.....George M. Cumber.  
Do.....Richard H. Harrington.  
Master.....William P. Braund.  
Surgeon.....Thomas J. Breen.  
Paymaster.....Edwin M. Stone.  
Chief Engineer.....William G. Barr.  
Assistant Surgeon.....Robert Ferguson, M.D.  
Assistant Paymaster.....David J. Yeoman.

#### THE SOUTH TIPPERARY MILITIA ARTILLERY.

This fine regiment arrived here to-day (Wednesday) at half-past 11 o'clock, by special train, from Clonmel. On forming into line on the road near the station they received the word "march" from Major Massey, the officer in command, and were preceded by the band of the North Lincoln Militia (accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Edlison on horseback), and the band of their own regiment, which on nearing the bridge played up the spirit-stirring air of "The Gallant Tipperary Boys." The quays were crowded with people, who cheered the Tipperary boys repeatedly as they marched along the quays. The Tipperary band having ceased playing opposite Barronstrand-street, the "Lincolns" took up the same air, on which the cheering from the people was renewed and heartily responded to by the gallant "Tips." On arriving opposite the "Shamrock" and "Duncannon," river steamers, which were to convey them down the river to the "Urgent," the Lincoln band formed on the Parade, and under the leadership of their excellent master, played several pieces, whilst the men were being conveyed on board. They concluded by playing the National Anthem, after which they were marched off to barracks.

The whole of the men having been stowed away—they mustered upwards of eight hundred—on board the boats, the "Shamrock" was disengaged from her moorings, and with her numerous freight, followed by the "Duncannon," steamed down the river, amid the cheers of the inhabitants, lustily re-echoed by the "Tips," the Tipperary band playing the usual valedictory air of "The Girls we leave behind us." On nearing the "Urgent," all embarked in the utmost order and regularity, shortly after which the "Urgent" proceeded on her way to Portsmouth, where the regiment is to be stationed. The old Tipperary Militia was quartered in Portsmouth in the year 1813, nearly half a century ago.

Capt. Sargin's company remains in Clonmel, and will arrive here on Thursday, to embark on board H.M.S. "Virago" for Portsmouth.

The following is a list of the officers who accompanied the regiment on board the "Urgent":  
Major Henry Wm. Massey, Major W. C. Gason, Captains Richard O. Kellett, H. Gough (late capt. 1st Dragoons), Henry Sheppard, William Quinn, E. Moore Mulcahy, Richard Pennefather Going, Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald; First Lieutenants W. Fitzwilliam Smithwick, Henry B. Pedder, Edwin Thomas, Robert Vaughan Clarke, Thomas Carroll Dempster, William Smith, William Hunt; Second Lieutenants, H. Miller Ryan, John S. Brereton, Daniel Mansergh, John Chaytor, jun., Richard Butler, James Brereton, Edward Austin Kenny, Paymaster John Chaytor, Adjutant B. Grey Mackenzie (late capt. 69th Regiment), Quartermaster J. Carr (1st Lieut. late 10th Foot); Surgeon James Dempster, M.D. (late surgeon 94th Foot), Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Butler.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Waterford's hounds will meet on Saturday, 29th January, at the Sweep; Tuesday, February 1, at Castletown; 3rd, at Butlerstown Castle; 5th, Rathkeeran.  
The Ballymountain harriers will meet on Friday at Killaspy; February 1, Airmount; 4th, Kilmacow station of Waterford and Limerick railway.

#### Telegraphic News OF WEDNESDAY MORNING.

##### NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

The *Opinion* of Turin states that France has consented to certain concessions to England in return for the neutrality of that power in the Italian question, and is of opinion that England will never enter into a war for the purpose of supporting Austria. The neutrality of England will simplify the question considerably, since Prussia will also prefer being a locker on to rising her fortunes in a war. Its solution will be a guarantee of durable peace, which Austria is using every effort to prevent.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Nobles gives a good deal of disquietude to the ministry. The opposition in that Chamber has a majority of at least twenty. Under these circumstances the ministry will not present to the Upper Chamber bills that may be rejected, and has endeavoured to obtain a majority, but it is alleged negotiations thus far have not succeeded. As the "maximum" number of peers fixed by the constitution has not been attained it was proposed to the Prince Regent to make nominations, and so obtain a majority but the Prince refused.

##### KING OF NAPLES.

TRIESTE, MONDAY, 24TH EVENING.—(via Germany) Telegram just received here from Naples announcing the continued improvement of the King's health. All the guests who have arrived here from Naples are going to Vienna, according to an invitation received from the Imperial court.

##### MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China mails will probably be delivered on Thursday or Friday next.

##### WAR AND FOREIGN LOANS.

The *Times* says:—"The impression will yet probably be formed that war will not be commenced until the requisite funds have been obtained from credulous capitalists. Russia can dictate the period, and as she is in want of eight or ten millions she will, most likely, insist upon delay. Meanwhile, Austria will of course endeavour to forestall her competitors, and to get the six millions for which she already announces her intention to negotiate."

##### THE GREAT EASTERN.

The fitting out preparations have been decided upon, and in the course of another fortnight an army of workmen will be busily engaged in all parts of the ship. The first trip will take place in July, when it is intended to run her out from Weymouth to the middle of the Atlantic, under all possible conditions of sail and steam.

##### SIR C. NAPIER.

Admiral Sir C. Napier has addressed a letter to Lord Derby, asking if it is safe that France, with an army of 500,000 men, should have command of the Channel? yet that such appears to be the case at present, and he calls upon his lordship to call upon the Commission for manning the Navy to make their report, and cause the reserve to be manned, and a second reserve prepared.

##### TRADE IN CHINA.

According to telegrams received yesterday, the decrease in the export of tea, which was 3,000,000 lbs. at the date of the last advices, has now reached 5,000,000 lbs. The supply was small, at high prices. Of silk, of the other hand, the shipments had been considerable; and the deficiency, which was previously 3,600 bales, was now only 6,000 bales.—There was consequently a tendency to lower quotations. The demand for Manchester goods at Shanghai appears to have been active.

##### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Brighton Railway traffic returns show this week an increase of £534.

##### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the *Times*.)

The English Funds have been stronger to-day; they opened without change, but gradually improved till an advance was established of one-fourth per cent., the market closing with a good appearance, which increased after regular hours. The check to trade from the complication fostered by the French Government is becoming more observable every day, and in consequence of capital being diverted from the ordinary channels of enterprise, the supply of money in the discount market increases. The minimum is now as low as two per cent., and in the Stock Exchange for loans on Government securities it is difficult to obtain one per cent.

(From the *Daily News City Article*.)

Activity prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. The appearance of the various markets was more favourable, especially in the afternoon, when it transpired that the Paris Bourse after opening, experienced an improvement. The Funds exhibited a fresh advance of one-eighth per cent., the recent large purchases of the public rendering Consols absolutely scarce. The market to-day evinced an unusual degree of indifference to the rumours of foreign origin. About £12,000 in gold was to-day taken from the Bank for export. In the discount market more disposition is evinced to take bills at a fractional reduction upon the Bank minimum. The Calcutta and China exchange, according to the telegrams, present little alteration.

#### Latest Intelligence.

##### THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Night.

The Funds to-day have been inactive, and slightly flatter. Yesterday's improvement has not been maintained. In other departments of the Stock Exchange extreme quietude prevails, and in some instances prices are slightly lower. Consols close at 95½. The Share Markets have been dull and inactive all day, closing weak at their lowest point; very little doing. French Shares lower. Canadians weak.

##### THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Tuesday.

1.20, P.M.—There is very little doing on our Bourse on account of the uncertainty in political affairs. Rentes 68 to 68.65, dull.

2.18, P.M.—Rumours are current that reinforcements will be sent to Rome. Tendency heavy. Rentes 68 45.

3.25, P.M.—Rentes closed 68 50 Money, and 68 45 Account. Railway Shares declined likewise in proportion.

##### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Monday Night, Jan 24.—(Via Germany)—It is said that the Emperor in an address to a deputation of the National Bank, expressed himself in terms calculated to tranquillize the public mind on the present position of political affairs.

##### SERBIA.

BELGRADE, 25th.—(Via Germany).—The Archbishop Peter has retired to a convent. The Under Secretaries of State, Liranovich and Nikolich, together with Knezerich, counsel to the Court of Cassation, and Major Pack, have been banished. Further banishments and fresh appointments are expected.

##### ENGLAND AND SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says the English cabinet has recently dispatched two diplomatic notes. The first is to urge the Sardinian court to be prudent, and to represent that its true task in Italy is to set the other governments an example of the advantages of constitutional freedom. The second note is to Count Buol, exhorting the Austrian government to destroy the pretext for war by remedying the grievances of Italy.

##### THE WAR QUESTION.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the members of the diplomatic corps, with few exceptions, think that war cannot be avoided. Many of the retainers about the court are more warlike than ever. The Paris papers are decidedly more warlike.

##### HARRISSON V. PEARCE.

In the Court of Exchequer this morning the Chief Baron gave judgment in the case of Harrison against Pearce, both proprietors of newspapers at Sheffield. The plaintiff had obtained a verdict with £500 damages and on the part of the defendant, a rule had been moved to set aside the verdict, partly on account of the excessive damages. The Lord Chief Baron said he had given a great deal of anxious consideration to the case. The court had considered the evidence most seriously, and were of opinion there should be no rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside. Rule discharged accordingly.

A cabinet council was held this afternoon. The centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated at the Crystal Palace to-day. The prize poem on the event was recited by Mr. Phelps the tragedian.

The *Gazette* contain the appointment of the Rev. George Hills to the Bishopric of British Columbia and constitutes the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island as the bishop's see.

##### PRINCE NAPOLEON.

At the review held at Turin by Prince Napoleon of all survivors of the "Grande Armée," decorated with the medal of St. Helena, his Imperial Highness addressed them in French in the following words:—"I thank you for the eagerness you have shown in assembling here to meet me. I am deeply affected with it. Noble and glorious remains of our armies, you are an additional bond between France and Piedmont, which, as well as our dynasty, will be allied in future. I shall inform the Emperor of your ardour and I thank you in his name. 'Vive l'Empereur,' 'Vive le Roi Victor Emmanuel.'"

According to the Paris letters in the *Independence* of Brussels Count Walawski addressed a circular to all the Powers, explaining the general tendency of the policy, but making little allusion to the Italian question. The circular is represented to be of a very pacific character.

FRANCE.

Different interpretations are put on the 'Moniteur's' article to-day respecting the alleged treaty with Piedmont.

PARIS, MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1.20 P.M.—The Rentes opened very flat, and all securities are affected—Rentes 68f. 30c., 68f. 25c.

2.12 P.M.—A rise has taken place in all funds; continued agitation and fluctuation in price. Rentes 65f. 30c.

3.0 P.M.—The Bourse closed firm. Latest prices: Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rentes, for Money, 97f.—Accounts, 48f. 65c.; Bank Shares, 29f. 60c.; firm.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Monday.—To-day the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the address in reply to the Prince Regent's speech. M. Simpson pronounced a brilliant oration on the occasion in support of the address. The Polish members of the Chambers took part in the discussion, by making a conciliatory declaration. The members of the former Chamber also voted in support of the address, reserving, however, some points on M. Simpson's amplifications.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Jan. 24.—Yesterday all the Ministers tendered their resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Sunday, Jan. 23, via Germany.—A salute of cannon has announced the arrival of Prince Milosch upon the soil of Servia, at Negotin.

The Shauptschina insists upon a better law for the convocation and election of the National Assembly, and censures the modifications which that law has undergone.

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.—POLYTECHNIC ACCIDENT.—The inquest was brought to a close this evening when a verdict of accidental death was returned, the jury at the same time recommending that buildings erected for public amusement should be under government jurisdiction.

BEYROUT, JAN. 18TH.—The Engineer, of Sunderland, was abandoned on the 15th inst., off Candia, with four feet of water in her, and settling down at the head. Grew saved by the French brig Soleich.

The Earl of Mount Edgemoor has addressed a letter to the Herald on the affairs of Italy.

FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME.

A Paris correspondent of Le Nord states that the commission on this question has terminated its labours. The recruitment of free labourers to be prohibited on the East Coast of Africa, but it may be carried on along the West coast, at Senegal, and on the Coast of Guinea. The commission specially recommends the engagement of Coolies and Chinese.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.—The Market for the Public Funds has been rather firmer to-day, and prices have advanced about 1/2 per cent. on the closing quotations of Saturday. In some quarters there has been rather more inquiry for money to-day, but no alteration in the rates of interest and discount can be noted. In the Market for Foreign Stocks business has been on a moderate scale, and prices have not undergone much change, except in the case of Sardinian, which has declined in consequence of its being reported that the Sardinian Government was about to contract a loan, in aid of which the assistance of France had been promised. There has been a decided improvement in the position of the Market for Railway Securities, and prices have ranged from 1/2 to 1 per cent. higher than at the close of last week, but little business has taken place. In the Market for Joint Stock Bank Shares prices have been somewhat flatter.—About £12,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank for export to-day.

The Funds have been firm to-day. In other departments of the Stock Exchange steadiness prevailed. English Railway Shares rather better. Very little business is going forward.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—(Closing Prices).—Amberg, Nottingham, and East Junction, 6 1/2; Caledonians, 86 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 47 1/2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69 7/8; East Lancashire, 95 1/2; Great Northern, 104 1/2; Great Northern A, 88 9/10; Great Western, 55 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90 1/2; Leeds Northern, 48 1/2; London and North-Western, 96 1/2; London and South-Western, 94 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38 1/2; Midland, 102 1/2; North British, 61 1/2; South Eastern, 74 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93 1/2; York and North Midland, 77 1/2. Consols have been firm all day, and closed at the highest quotation, 95 1/2. French Rentes about 1/2 per cent. better than at the close of Saturday, viz. 68f. 65c. Shares have been firm, and prices in many instances have improved. Canadian Shares without the least change, and very inactive. French Shares very inactive.

TATTERSALLS' (BETTING).—Jan. 24.—Chester Cup—100 to 6 agst Drogheda (offered), 25 to 1 agst Peliclar (offered and taken), 40 to 1 agst Wilton (taken), 40 to 1 agst Gorsehill (taken), 40 to 1 agst Physician (taken), 50 to 1 agst Master Bagot (taken), 1,000 to 15 agst Priores (taken), 1,000 to 15 agst Australian Mail (taken), 1,000 to 10 agst Risebar (taken), 1,000 to 10 agst Barbary (taken), 1,000 to 10 agst Timandra (taken), 1,000 to 10 agst Halokirkies (taken). The Derby—13 to 1 agst Promised Land (taken), 20 to 1 agst Marionette (taken), 20 to 1 agst Masjid (taken), 20 to 1 agst Electric (taken), 20 to 1 agst Merryman (taken), 28 to 1 agst Gaspard (taken), 30 to 1 agst Balnamoon (taken), 30 to 1 agst Reynard (taken), 40 to 1 agst Gamester (taken), 49 to 1 agst Schuloff (taken), 1,000 to 1 agst Cyrnicus (taken). The Oaks—5 to 1 agst Ariadne (taken).—2,000 Guineas—5 to 1 agst Promised Land (offered), 15 to 1 agst Halokirkies (taken), 100 to 6 agst Lord of the Manor (taken), 33 to 1 agst Indifference (taken). Liverpool Steeple-chase—16 to 1 agst Ghirka (offered), 20 to 1 agst Weathercock (taken), 20 to 1 agst Teaze (taken), 25 to 1 agst Little Charley (taken), 1,000 to 30 agst Miss Harkaway, 40 to 1 agst Ace of Hearts (taken), 40 to 1 agst Longford (taken).

PIEDMONT.

PARIS, JAN. 24.—The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde will take place on Sunday next.

FRENCH FUNDS.—(Closing Prices).—Three per Cent. 61f. 70c. to 68f. 75c.

SECONDARIES' COURT.—LONDON, THURSDAY.

(Before Mr. Secondary Potter and a Jury.) SINGULAR ACTION AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER—DAMAGES £600.

Bastard v. Loftus. Plaintiff is a widow lady of considerable property, and defendant is a lieutenant colonel of militia residing at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire. The action was brought to recover damages sustained by reason of the detonation by defendant of certain articles deposited with him by plaintiff, which he had neglected to return. On an application for judgment, he suffered judgment to go by default. Counsel for plaintiff said that she was a widow lady of good family and independent property. Amongst other articles, she was at one time possessed of a most valuable set of massive silver plate. This plate was very old fashioned, and much more valuable than similar articles now manufactured. From some cause or another she, being about to proceed on the Continent, was desirous of parting with this property, and having known defendant for some time, she entrusted him with the plate, and instructed him to sell it for her if he could. Upon her return from the Continent she found that defendant had not sold the plate, and not wishing then to part with it she asked defendant to return it. She was put off with excuses from time to time. At one time she should have it the next day, and at another he wrote that having lost a son she could not expect him then to trouble himself about a set of plate. Finally, much against her will, plaintiff had been driven to the present course. He (the learned counsel) regretted that he had not the evidence of a silversmith to offer to prove the value of the plate; neither could he give the weight. Mrs. Bastard having had to do with an officer and a gentleman had not taken steps that could have proved most protective to herself. As it was, however, the jury would receive such evidence as he could give, and they would give the highest sum, as there was no proof that plaintiff's value was an incorrect one. Some years ago a chimney sweep found a diamond in the street, and there being no owner he was adjudged the rightful possessor. He took his diamond to a silversmith and offered it for sale, but the silversmith thinking it a good opportunity to do the poor sweep, kept the diamond, and refused to render any account of it. Upon this an action was brought, and the silversmith refusing to produce the diamond, it was valued as a brilliant of the first water. In the present case defendant refused to produce the plate that had been entrusted to him, and he (the counsel) called upon the jury to give plaintiff the sum she claimed. Evidence having been given of the above facts, and the value of the plate, the learned Secondary summed up, and the jury found for the plaintiff.—Damages £600.

RETIREMENT OF BARON PENNEFATHER.

A meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland having taken place on Saturday last at the Four Courts for the purpose of preparing an address to the Honourable Baron Pennefather on his retirement from the judicial bench, an address was unanimously approved of, and has been placed in the Solicitors' Hall at the Four Courts for the signatures of the profession, who will please affix their signatures thereto without delay.

A MURDERER'S LETTER.—The "Stamford Mercury" publishes two letters, written by Whitworth, who was lately executed at York, to the parents of his victim, Sarah Hare, who reside at Coningsby. The one of the latest date is as follows:—"York Castle, January 7, 1859.—My dear Injured Friend,—I was very glad to hear from you, but more so to receive your forgiveness before I die. My time is short, in a little time I shall be launched out of time into eternity. But, thank God, that does not disturb me; for God, for Christ's sake, has pardoned all my sins, so that for me to die will be gain, and I hope to meet her that is gone before at God's right hand that we might welcome you all when you arrive at home. It may be a few years before you all come, so I bid you all a long farewell till we wake up at the last day. May God help you till your journey's end, and I sincerely hope that our love will be a sufficient warning to all young lovers that are left behind. So now I wish you all a long farewell, and in a very few hours I shall have changed this world for a much better. Indeed it is most astonishing to think how wonderfully well God supports me in my last hours, so unworthy as I am, and I humbly thank the Almighty for the good he has done, me, and I declare to you I am at variance with no person. God has taught me to forget and forgive all. So I must bid you all a long farewell in this world, for I am at peace with all the world now, and in a short time I hope to be in Heaven, where I trust I shall meet you all again. So good bye, and God bless you all.—From your well wisher, John T. Whitworth.—To Mr. Thomas Hare."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—(via France).—The 'Presse D'Orient' states the Sultan has confirmed the election of Prince Milosch, but without giving to his family the right of inheritance. A Colonel of the Turkish army has been despatched for Bucharest, carrying with him the berat of investiture for Milosch, and will conduct him to Belgrade. The Exchange is very fluctuating.

THE RIBBON SYSTEM.—The Phoenix or Ribbon system, whose operations were hitherto confined to the county of Kilkenny, has spread (we learn upon authority) to the borders of this county, through the agency of the colliers; but we are happy to state, that up to the present, so far as we can learn, the peasantry of the county of Carlow have no connexion with this illegal confederacy. In the mountain districts which divide the two counties, the Phoenix Society have numerous disciples. They meet in sheebens and other houses, on pretence of dancing, and the members are collected at night by beat of drum or tambourine, and conduct their proceedings in security.—Carlow Sentinel.

THE PAY OF THE CONSTABULARY.—On Tuesday last three men of the Four Roads Station, county Roscommon, tendered their resignations on account of the inadequacy of their pay—for the purpose of emigrating. We therefore hope that the government in the next session will adopt some measures for heeding the grievances of the members of this force, or if not the best men of a valuable establishment will shortly be compelled to abandon it.

SOUTH ILLIPERARY MILITIA.

At one o'clock to day (Tuesday) the women, children, and baggage of this regiment arrived here from Clonmel by special train. The "Dunannon" steamer was in waiting at the Bridge to convey them to H.M.S. Urgent, lying down river. Having gone on board the Duncannon they were at once conveyed to the Urgent and put on board.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

This is one of the most useful Societies of the present age, that sows its seed of usefulness beside all waters. Its publications are adapted for the wants of all classes; it affords to Protestant families the opportunities of giving to their servants and their children works likely to improve them. It has afforded to the Irish Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the various foreign missions the most valuable aid. We are glad to find that the operations of this Society are extending in Ireland, and that there is an increased demand for its tracts and libraries here. We think much good would be done by a judicious dissemination of the works of this Society in this country. The fifty-ninth report of the operations of the Society is a very interesting document, it embraces almost every country of the world, and after describing the various scenes of its labours, it gives the following statement of its funds:—

FUNDS.—Your Committee are happy to state that the total amount of funds received during the year is in advance of any previous year. The receipts for sales last year, including drawbacks of duty, were £74,498 18 10d., and the benevolent receipts, including special funds and legacies, were £10,366 13s 8d., making a total of £84,864 15s 6d.

This year the receipts for sales were £75,856 7s 11d., and for benevolent funds, £12,874 18 7d., making a total of £88,730 9s 6d., being a clear increase over last year of £3,865 14s.

Of the benevolent funds the legacies have been reserved for expected claims. The remainder, including donations to special and general objects, subscriptions and collections of every kind have been appropriated as usual to the benevolent issues of the Society. Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections for general purposes. . . . . 8,185 9 1 General grants of money, paper, tracts, libraries, etc. . . . . 10,248 3 6 Excess of grants over subscriptions &c. . . . . 2,062 14 5 For the special China Fund the receipts have been £252 17s 5d., while the grants, exclusive of £200 not yet drawn, have amounted to £508 13s 1d., being an excess of grants over receipts of £355 15s 8d. The India Fund realized £1,131 9s 3d at the close of the financial year, and the expenditure £624 10s.

ISSUES.—The total issues have amounted to 34,638,470. If to these be added the probable amount of foreign issues, the total will be 39,000,000, or in fifty-nine years 782,000,000, a vast circulation indeed; but far too little for a world peopled with one thousand millions of immortal beings.

It may be said, "What then? Of what great value is this work to mankind at large?"

Were a report presented of the number of sermons preached in the country in a given period, with some analysis of their contents, it might appear a dry and uninteresting detail; but when a little reflection is bestowed on the multitudes of minds brought through the instrumentality of the pulpit into a state of reconciliation with the Father of all, of others relieved from perplexities of doubt and fear, of the multitudes strengthened to resist evil when it appeared all but triumphant, of hearts ready to break comforted under the heavy trials of life;—when these results of preaching are considered, the dry detail becomes invested with deepest human interest.

Some such results your committee believe to ensue from their labours under the blessing of the Divine Spirit. They cannot follow their books into the cottage and the palace, where alike they know them to be read; into the nursery, the school, or the college; into the sick-room, or the closet of the troubled; into the sailor's cabin, or the soldier's tent; but they are assured they all tend to lead the sinner to the Saviour, and that in ten thousand instances they are blessed of God to pour light and peace and joy upon the reader's heart.

They rejoice, therefore, in the hope that they have been instruments of bringing the richest spiritual blessings to their fellow men, and glory to the Lord and Giver of life. They doubt not that their successors, moved by the love of His name, cheered by his smiles upon their work, and assisted by the earnest prayers of their Christian friends, will continue to prosecute the work during the coming year, and diffuse still more widely the streams which make glad the city of our God, and turn a dry and barren wilderness into the garden of the Lord.

POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor presided this morning.

"CASES."

A respectable young man, a tailor by trade, was placed at the bar, after being domiciled the previous night in the Danish stronghold on the Mall,—charged with being drunk on the public streets, on Monday night.

The Mayor told him he stood in a most disgraceful position under the degrading charge of drunkenness—it was shameful for so respectable-looking a young man to be guilty of the degrading vice of drunkenness; and, as he was informed by the police that it was his first appearance in the dock he would only sentence him to a fine of one shilling, and sixpence costs.

An unfortunate young woman was charged with being found drunk and disorderly, on Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, half-past one, a.m., on the public streets. The policeman said she was a very troublesome customer, and that he and his comrade had "to make a load of her," and carry her to the Tower.

The Mayor sentenced her to a week's imprisonment, in the Penitentiary, at hard labour. His worship said if she was again brought before him, during his year of office, under similar circumstances, he would feel it his duty to have her hair cut off.

The above were the only cases this morning.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a man named John Hickey, of Portlaw, fell into the river at the Custom House quay. He was rescued by Constable St. Clair and another policeman, who brought him, after his cooling submersion, to the tower. The tower-keeper, Richard Whelan, seeing the man exceedingly pale and shivering violently, with his usual alertness and care of the unfortunate wretches nightly committed to his safe keeping, ran off for Dr. Ardagh, who was promptly in attendance. He had the man stripped immediately, wrapped in warm blankets, and placed adjacent to the fire. The Doctor then administered some warm restoratives, which had the desired effect, for the man was able to walk home next morning. Doctor Ardagh is generally very successful in his treatment of the tower patients.

Varieties.

A DUEL.—An epistolary correspondence. What is the difference between a sailor and a soldier?—one tans his ropes and the other tans his tent.

When is a rushlight like a tombstone? When it is set up for a late husband.

Two passengers were conversing in a railway carriage. Said one to the other, "Do you know the Barber of Seville?"—"No," replied the latter "I always shave myself."

"What has been your business?" said a judge to a prisoner at the bar.—"Why, your honor, I used to be a dentist—now I am a pugilist; then I put tee h in—now I knock 'em out."

A newspaper reporter says of a very elegant female pickpocket:—"She rarely speaks of any one; is always quiet, gentle, smiling, and genteel; comes like a sunbeam, and like it steals noiselessly away."

The Dispatch, acting somewhat inconsiderate towards a contemporary, offers to give away weekly to its subscribers an Atlas. Why, in the name of retribution doesn't the "Atlas" retaliate by giving away a "Dispatch"?

NOT PARTICULAR.—In an American Court of Special Sessions, recently, a man was arraigned for stealing a demi-john, containing three gallons of whiskey. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk. "Well, you can call it what you likes; I tuk the whiskey that I admit, and drank it too." "You took it without leave, did you not?" "I never wait to be asked when that article's around."

LEARNED JURIES.—Two coroners' juries in Georgia, U.S., lately returned the following verdicts:—"We are of a pinion, that the Decest met with her death from Violent Infirmation in the Arm; produced from Unou Cauz."—"We are of opinion that the deceased came to his death casually by an accidental stroke of thunder."

EMPERESS CATHERINE'S HUSBAND.—The "Times" in reviewing the memoirs of Catherine of Russia, had collected from her own Diary, just published, gives the following description (gathered from the work) of her husband, the Emperor Peter, who was afterwards, by concurrence of the said Catherine, assassinated. Three years older than Catherine, Peter was a stupid, god-natured sort of fellow, a sot—a simpleton, and a cly. He was a drunkard since the age of 10. He would get drunk sitting at dinner with the Empress. He was great in English beer; he was terrible in the English oysters. He had a passion for dogs and maids of honour. He hated church; he hated lessons; the only sort of reading that he cared for was the "Newgate Calendar" description—the lives and the trials of highway robbers. And yet the lad lived in ideal life in an ideal world. He had a genius for puppet shows. It was his mission, which he cultivated to the last. He also did his worst with the beer; and he did his best with the maids of honour. But his real mission was training his dogs and arranging his puppets. He played and the dogs danced. It is true that he did not know a note of music, and that his wife's continued torment, acted on the principle that music consists in noise, and the louder the noise, the finer the strain; but what of that, the dogs did not know it. He kept a pack of them behind his wife's bed, and trained them by day in his room, alternating the music of the violin with the bawling of his pack produced by liberally laying on the lash. As for the puppets, they were for the most part soldiers—some of wood, some of lead, some of wax, some of amdon. From morning till night he would drill them and order them about. They must also take their turns of mounting guard. Salutes must be fired on the proper days. Nothing must be omitted. The puppets must go through the whole routine of garrison life. On stated occasions he presented himself in full uniform before his army, all booted and spurred, to see the various evolutions performed. A pretty life of it his domestics had, while assisting him in the command of these mimic forces. On one occasion a rat invaded his fortress in the night, climbed the ramparts, and ate two sentinals. The deed must be avenged. The order was given to apprehend the rat. The rat was apprehended, and tried by court martial. It was pronounced guilty, then sentenced to be hung by the neck, and to be exposed to the public view of the fortress as an example to others. This was all done with the most perfect seriousness. Sometimes Peter would summon the whole of his Court to take the places of his puppets, and would drill them for an entire day. Then after he had gone to bed he would have his boys brought to him by Madame Krowz, and play with them until it was far on in the night, while he kept his wife awake by his side, compelling her to take an interest in his dolls. Then, again, he would have masques—another kind of puppetshow—in her bedchamber.

Scraps from Punch.

SCARCELY A DELICATE WAY OF PUTTING IT.—Swell Bagman; "Now what's the smallest sum I can give you without being considered mean?"

AN ARTFUL DOGGY.—The munificence of Mr. Dodd, the eminent dust-contractor, has been described by a poor expectant, who had been building large hopes on the five acres of ground promised by that gentleman to the Dramatic College, and afterwards withdrawn, as nothing less than "dirt-cheap."

WATTS THAT ARE WANTED.—Uniform ones for the measurement of corn throughout the United Kingdom.

SERVE HIM RIGHT.—Swell (who, when he is asked to dine at half-past six, thinks it fine to come at half-past eight):—"Haw! I'm afraid you've been waiting dinnaur for me!" Lady of the House:—"Oh dear, No! We have dined some time; will you take some tea?"

ARROPOS OF BOTTLES.—Italy has been compared to a boot. Taking it on this footing, we suppose Austria may be called "the iron" that has "entered its sole."

THE REFORM OF A TITLE.—Such was the character of most of the cases that came before Sir C. Cresswell last term, that he declares his court ought to be called the "Reprobate and Divorce Court" instead of the "Probate and Divorce Court."

THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE STABLE MIND.—Mr. Rarey.

Street-boy (in playful allusion to the basket-carriage):—"Oh, look here, Bill! If ere ain't a swell driving hisself home from the wash!"

A VICIOUS DONKEY.—On Tuesday last, Daniel Donovan, servant to Mr. Donovan, J.P., Ovens, was guiding a donkey, when the animal caught his hand in its mouth and began biting it. The boy shouted out for assistance and several persons came to the spot, and endeavoured to frighten away the donkey, but it was not until a good many hard blows from clubs and spades had been administered to him on the head, that he relaxed his hold of the hand. It was then found that he had bitten the hand in a shocking manner, the thumb having been nearly severed from it. The boy was immediately conveyed to the North Infirmary, where his injuries were promptly attended to. He is doing well.—Cork Constitution.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The recent vacancies on the bench have led to changes in the circuits which the judges propose to go at the next assizes. Judge Ball will change from the Connaught circuit to the North West, and Baron Fitzgerald will accompany Judge Christian on the former. Judge Hayes will be on the Leinster circuit with Baron Richards.

John Allen Shone, Esq., barrister, has been appointed Registrar to Baron Fitzgerald.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Stephen Wolfe Flanagan, late Master of the Court for the Sale of Incumbered Estates, called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1883, will be called to the inner bar this day at the sitting of the Court of Chancery.

A CHANCERY VICTIM.—At the Leicester quarter sessions, the other day, the report of the visiting justices referred to a most extraordinary case, in which a poor woman, who had been engaged in a chancery suit, was the victim. She had been detained in jail for several months on account of the delivery of certain papers which her attorney had neglected to deliver over, when she ceased to act because all her money was expended. The magistrates regarded the case as a scandalously cruel one; but they did not see that the court could do anything further than had been done already. The deputy clerk of the peace has since addressed a letter to a Leicester paper, detailing the circumstances. He stated that the poor woman was advanced in years, a widow, having children and grandchildren. She was sent to prison for not obeying an order of the Court of Chancery, directing her to deposit in court certain title deeds and other documents for the inspection of the attorney on the other side. When she received a paper directing her to leave the documents with the clerk of records, she thought all that was necessary was to tell the person bringing the order that she had none of them, as they were all with her attorney. A few days after this the poor creature was taken into custody; and, as there happened to be no other female prisoner in the debtors' ward of Leicester jail, she was of necessity placed in solitary confinement. The deputy clerk states that the plaintiff's attorney knew perfectly well that the papers were not in the prisoner's possession; and appeals were made in vain to the prisoner's attorney that something should be done for her release. August, September, and October passed away; and in November the plaintiff's attorney obtained, under counsel's opinion, an order on the prisoner's attorney to give up the title deeds; other papers of no value, being left in his possession. But still the old woman remained in jail, "in such a state of mental anguish as was pitiable to witness."

In December the visiting magistrates took the matter up, and placed it in the hands of the deputy clerk of the peace. He firmly believes "that a little longer imprisonment would have sent her to the lunatic asylum." The plaintiff's attorney now denied responsibility in this case; he knew the attorney had the papers, and it was his fault that the poor woman had been kept in jail a day. The prisoner's attorney professed to have given up all interest in her case, and said he had written to her to employ some one else. He promising that the remaining documents should at once be sent to London. This was done and the poor woman was at last released. She had been in prison for upwards of four calendar months.—Manchester Guardian.

ONE MUST GO FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS.—We observe (says the "Exeter Flying Post") that Mr. Bright's London paper parades Exeter as having made a "great demonstration" in favour of Mr. Bright's scheme. Great in its littleness, if you please; one hundred demonstrations out of a population of forty or fifty thousand is not much of an event to crow over.

VISIT OF WILD SWANS TO TIPPERARY.—Last week a numerous flock of these rare and most graceful visitors were seen winging their high and aerial flight over Cappawhite, and as they passed in their majestic course over the marshy plains which lie at either side of the Waterford and Limerick line, near Fallas, the leader, a noble bird, suddenly wheeled around as if remembering some favoured haunt, and stretching earthwards, soon lighted on the margin of the extensive sheet of water at Opolnapesha—followed by the entire number in regular order. By some who witnessed their arrival it was supposed they were but wild geese, who had for a time come amongst them, but others, who remembered the visit of the birds exactly twelve months before to this country, and witnessed their flight over Greenfields, at once recognized them to be wild swans, by their graceful motion through the air. A gentleman who visited the marsh informed us that twenty-one birds of large size and splendid plumage were seen moving about on what might be termed the lake. Numerous were the plans concocted for the destruction of the snow-feathered bevy. One man named Ryan, who resides near the place, more fortunate than others, took an opportunity of visiting the ground, and ere he left the place, his bowing-piece brought down three of the number before the birds took their flight far from their temporary but fatal resting-place. They rose from the water, strong on the wing, and steered in a westerly direction in search of some more sequestered and safer spot.—"Clonmel Chronicle."

FAUX PAS AT A FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACE.—We are given to understand that one day last week, the eldest son of a noble earl, who returned from the Crimea without laurels, and has since involved himself in the meshes of matrimony with a young lady of high birth and somewhat "fast" antecedents, proceeded to such summary measures, in a domestic squabble, as to turn his cara sposa out of doors, and push her down the steps at two o'clock one frosty morning in a fashionable street in a fashionable watering-place not fifty miles from Brighton, with nothing on her but her night dress and her "Viscountess" coronet. A gallant son of Mars, who has assumed—we know not with what right—the title of Baronet, who happened to be passing at the time, bestowed upon the shivering fair one his outer coat, and carried her off to his residence at town, where her ladyship is now in clover. We believe that the whole matter is likely before long to be brought before the British public, and to afford matter for reflection and discussion to Mr. Justice Creswell and the Court of Probate and Divorce.—Court Circular.

GAINFULNESS OF BEING JUST TO YOUR PRINTER.—An American editor writes:—"There is a man up in our country who pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life, never had any corns or the toothache, his potatoes never rot, the weasels never eat his wheat, the frost never kills his corn or beans, his babies never cry in the night, his wife never scolds, and always wears moderate-sized hoops. Reader, if you would witness like results on your own part, go and do likewise—pay the printer."

GALE AT PORTSMOUTH.—It blew a heavy gale at Portsmouth yesterday from S.S.W. to S.W., with violent squalls and rain, but at five p.m. the gale had considerably moderated. A large three-masted vessel, supposed to be a foreign bark, after parting from her anchors in the attempt to bring up, had gone ashore in Blacklesome Bay, to the eastward of Chichester harbour, her masts having been cut away.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Freeman.)

Business this week has been good, but hardly so brisk as it was in the two preceding weeks. In produce, especially in sugar and whiskey, a full business has been done, and stocks and shares are also steady. The corn market has been over supplied, and is very drooping. Money is in fair demand, and credit very well supported.

The Customs duties are £21,094, against £19,322 corresponding week last year—increase, £1,772; sum paid on tea, £6,983; sugar, £1,896; refined do., £711; Muscovado sugar, £1,997; coffee, £182; wine, £1,833; spirits, £1,685; tobacco, £7,355; timber, £46; miscellaneous, £497.

Total sum paid in since 1st Jan. £60,674  
Same time last year .. 55,981

Increase .. £4,693

The Stock Market opened with much firmness on Monday at an advance of 5s. per cent, and continued to improve until Tuesday, when rates were 96½ for Consols, and 96 for the New Three per Cents, and remained rather steady at the advance owing to the more pacific tenor of the Continental news; the journals, however, later in the week, seemed to view prospects abroad with less confidence, which created some dullness, and prices yesterday and to-day were drooping, and have fallen back to the rates they stood at on last Saturday—namely, 95½ for Consols, and 95½ for New Threes.

The Share Market has been quiet, and some sales are a shade below the preceding week. The rumours of coming war have not, however, done any injury to the value, although they have caused a pause in dealings in shares. Royal Bank Shares, last week so lively, were heavy this at 22½—a reaction to the smart rise in the former. The only other instance of much change was in the General Mining shares, which were improved 1½ p. r. share since last Saturday, owing to the discovery upon one of the properties of a rich mine of ore for spelter, which Professor Apjohn states in his analysis to contain 54 per cent. of oxide of zinc, or 42 parts of metallic zinc. The operations of this week generally exhibit caution on the part of purchasers.

We subjoin our usual comparative weekly statement of the prices of Stocks and Shares this day and last Saturday:—

STOCKS.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
3 per Cent. Consols ..	95½	95½
New 3 per Cent. Stock ..	95	95
Bank Stock ..	234	235
RAILWAYS.		
Great Southern and Western ..	105½	105½
Midland Great Western ..	52½	52½
Ditto, Half Shares ..	26	26
Waterford and Limerick ..	21½	21½
Dublin and Kingstown ..	195½	—
Dundalk and Enniskillen ..	11	—
Killarney Junction ..	12½	13
Cork and Brandon ..	10	—
Dublin and Wicklow ..	4½	4½
Irish South Eastern ..	7½	7½
Waterford and Tramore ..	4½	4½
Dublin and Drogheda ..	69	70
BANKS.		
Hibernian ..	31½	31½
Royal ..	22½	23½

MISCELLANEOUS.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
Dublin Consumers' Gas Company ..	7½	7½
National Insurance Company ..	35	—
City Debentures ..	88½	87½
Ballast Office Debentures ..	93½	93½
General Mining Co. of Ireland ..	3½	2
Wicklow Copper Mine ..	42	42
STEAM PACKET COMPANIES.		
City of Dublin ..	90½	90½
Ditto Halves ..	45½	—
Ditto 1836 ..	42	41
Ditto, Steam Ship Building Company ..	49½	49

The half-yearly meeting of the National Assurance Company was held on Thursday. The report was not a favourable one, especially as contrasted with the corresponding half-year of 1857, when the profits were £3,877 against £2,928 in the present half-year, being only a small sum in excess of the interest on investments. The losses in the fire branch were heavy. In reply to a question from Mr. Parker, a shareholder, the secretary stated that the old reserved fund, in which the policy holders did not participate, had not been investigated since 1849, but that the new fund in which the policy holders participate was revised on 21st December, 1857, and a bonus was then declared. In our report of the meeting it was stated in error that no bonus had been declared, and the date of investigation was given as 1858, and not 1857. Mr. Parker, the shareholder referred to, suggested the prudence of having a concurrent revision of the old reserved fund. As the sum annually set aside to the life fund is very ample, there would, doubtless, appear a considerable sum which might be added to the divisible fund. The report and accounts were adopted without any further observation.

We observe that Mr. Vincent Scully has again brought the subject of his policy on John Sadler's life before the London Life Association, and that there is to be a ballot on the question as to whether he is to be paid or not on 2nd February. We hope the proprietors will take the liberal course and pay the amount.

At the half-yearly meeting of the British and Irish Steam-ship Company, the report, giving the usual dividend of six per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was passed. At the half-yearly meeting of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company, on Wednesday, the report gave 5½ per cent., less income tax, and left a balance to carry forward of £3,555. At the Wicklow Copper Mine meeting the usual dividend of thirty shillings was given, and a balance above it of £800.

LADY MORGAN AND "OLD CRAWLEY."—The following extract from an entry in the diary of Lady Morgan, dated "Kildare-street, Dublin, August, 1818," shows with what relish her ladyship sketched her best drawn characters:—"I am just giving my last touch to 'Florence Macarthy,' which I shall leave in Colburn's hands. I really think it is good fun, particularly the sketch of the 'Castle-Hacks'; for last night, as Morgan was strumming over his eternal Handel, and had got as far as 'Angels ever bright and fair,' and I was writing in a scene of my 'Attorney Crawley'—my favourite of the whole batch of Irish originals—I laughed so heartily, that Morgan started up, exclaiming, 'Good heaven, Sydney! what is the matter?' 'Well,' I said, 'Old Crawley is so droll that I cannot help laughing.' If one could only ensure equal hilarity in one's readers."—From the Autobiography of Lady Morgan.

THE NEW JUSTICES.—It is supposed that the new judges, Mr. Justice Hayes and Baron Fitzgerald, will be sworn in and take their seats this day or tomorrow, to enable them to attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's levee on Wednesday.

Sporting.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK

BY MESSRS. TATTERSALL NEAR HYDE-PARK CORNER. Damocles (bred in France), a bay colt, 3 yrs old, Gs.; by Lanercost, or the Baron, out of Cassio, by Touchstone .. 52

THE ENTIRE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL PEEL.  
Palma (dam of The Bald-faced Stag), by Plenipotentiary, out of Palmyra (the dam of Tadmor, &c.); in foal to Orlando .. 180  
Isis (dam of Inspiration), by Slane out of Io, by Taurus, &c.; in foal to Barnton .. 70  
Desdemon, by Lago out of Aveline, by Gladiator; in foal to Barnton .. 70  
Hurry-scurry (dam of Messenger, Forerunner, &c.), by Pantaloon out of Confusion, by Emilius; in foal to Wild Dayrell .. 70  
Messenger, 5 yrs old, by Orlando out of Hurry-scurry .. 61  
Forerunner, 4 yrs old, by Orlando out of Hurry-scurry .. 59  
Precursor, 3 yrs old, by Pyrrhus the First out of Hurry-scurry .. 109  
Daybreak, 3 yrs old, by Chanticleer out of Desdemon .. 47  
A Chesnut Filly, 3 yrs old, by Orlando out of Palma .. 150

TWO-YEAR OLDS.  
A Bay Colt, by Kingston out of Mulligrubs .. 100  
A Bay Colt, by Loup-garou out of Isis .. 80

THE FOLLOWING HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER GOING TO INDIA.  
The Comet, by Star of the West .. 42  
Paddy, by Crozier .. 65  
The Refuser, by Bramble .. 33  
Maggy .. 20

THE FOLLOWING HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF LORD BURGHERSH.  
A Chesnut Mare .. 77  
A Chesnut Gelding .. 50  
A Grey ditto .. 63

SPORTING WIT.—We have heard of a very good bon mot respecting Mr. Chapman's extraordinary little hunter, *Multum in Parvo*. While hunting in the Vale of White Horse country the other day, a wall of unusual dimensions caused Mr. Chapman to hesitate; Mr. Croome—the Master—facetiously observed, "Bob! that will be too much for *Multum*." "He will make you look *Parvo*," said our local sporting crack, and at the same moment applied the spur to his favourite, who cleared it without touching a stone. "We need hardly observe that nobody followed him."

THE QUEEN'S STAGHOUNDS.—On Friday last the Royal Buckhounds met at Cookham, when the hind "Swift" was uncarted. It ran badly for the first quarter of an hour, but afterwards the speed increased, and she rattled away across the country to Beaconsfield, where a check took place. She afterwards made away for Charlton and Charlton St. Peter's, thence in the direction of Amersham, but was headed and ultimately taken in a shed at the end of the village of Charlton St. Peter's. In the field, which was not large, we noticed Colonel Vyse and his two brothers, Mr. Woodgate, who drove to the ground in his splendid four-in-hand drag, the Messrs. Cox of Hillingdon, Mr. Charles Bruce, Messrs. Langton, Sherriff, Bevan, Bhat, Aldridge, Goodwin, and Captain Hankey. The young Marquis of Queensberry was also in the field on Cannon's old screw, but he rode admirably, and complained of the deer not going sufficiently straight for him. We were pleased to see Davis, the veteran huntsman, on another nice fresh horse, which appeared to carry him remarkably well; although, in our opinion, it was a little too small for the rider. The noble Master was not out. On Tuesday last there was a lawn meet at Shottesbrook Park, where a good field assembled. A young stag was first turned out, and was speedily disposed of. A second, "Lilla," went off, and showed capital sport, going away to Lowbrooks, Shottenhanger, and crossed the Thames at Bray. The hounds were taken over Maidenhead bridge, which lost so much time that the scent became bad, and hence slow hunting across the country to Hay Mill, East Burnham, Farnham Common, through Brocas Wood, and over Stoke, and Fulmer Common to Fulmer, through the Duke's Wood to Gerard's Cross, and was taken in three hours.

RABBITS.—A simple and perfectly efficacious recipe for preventing rabbits and hares from barking trees is to take as much thoroughly skimmed milk as required, and mix it up with soot till about as thick as paint. With this, paint over the tree with a whitewash brush. It is done very quickly, and is no expense or trouble. It lasts well one season.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

A singular accident recently happened to a horse in Rotherford-Hundred. It was tied behind a wagon in which corn was being taken to the barge at Southend, and the halter breaking, the man took "a half hitch" in the horse's mouth. When the wagon again went onward the animal hung back, and the tongue was pulled nearly in two, injuring the horse so much that it was found necessary to kill it.

CORPORATION VENTURES.—The leading officers of the Corporation have received, from time immemorial, certain compliments of venison from the Queen's Parks, in consideration of the relinquishment of ancient rights of hunting therein. Two or three years ago these gifts were discontinued, but on the accession to office last summer of the present Sheriffs and Chamberlain, a representation was addressed to the proper officers of the Government, accompanied by important extracts from the City's records. The result has been, that within a few days orders have been received, instructing the park-keepers to deliver the usual number of does to the officers, according to ancient custom.—*City Press*.

A NOVEL MOUSE TRAP.—Mr. Thomas Sanderson, of Metal-hall, Borough-road, furnishes us with a somewhat novel mode of catching mice, which he practised with effect some years ago. Having fixed a trencher, near a shelf by two pins near the centre upon which it swung, he placed on the lighter end some bait, and underneath it a mug of water. As the mice ran across the trencher to the bait the lighter side went down, and they were thrown into the water and drowned. In this way he says he caught as many as 70 in one night. Having had occasion to try the plan a short time ago, he found to his surprise the bait eaten, but no mice caught, and at last discovered that while some of the mice crossed the trencher to reach the bait others held on by the edge of the trencher, and prevented its precipitating their companions into the water. From this he concludes (in the communication addressed to us) that the march of intellect has not been confined to men, but has even extended to mice.—*Sunderland Times*.

TINCTURE OF IODINE IN CURS.—Dr. Varges states that corns may be rapidly cured by the application of the tincture of iodine, the corn disappearing in the course of a few days if touched with the tincture several times a day. If the corn be situated between the toes it should be covered with a piece of linen steeped in a mixture of the tincture and glycerine.—*Medical Times*.

AGRICULTURE.

Letter on Sewerage.—["C.L."] sends to the Times the following translation of a letter received from Professor von Liebig:—

Munich, Jan. 9.  
"Pray accept my best thanks for your continued interest in my lectures on theoretical and practical agriculture; they are being translated by Dr. Blyth of Cork, who has by this time nearly completed them. Since last week I have been lecturing on sewerage, and I am firmly of opinion that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country she must use as manure the nightsoil and similar residues produced in large cities. This necessity would be increased in the event of a war with America, when the supplies of guano would cease. The price of corn depends upon that of guano, and it is most unnatural that, in a country like England, the production of corn and meat should be so dependent on the supplies of foreign manure. The heads of even the most enlightened agriculturists have been turned by a theory propounded by Mr. Lawes, viz., that nitrogen or ammonia are the most necessary ingredients in manure, and that consequently solid excrements are valueless, the urine alone being of use. These views expose utter ignorance, and prove that in England leading agriculturists do not pay sufficient attention to the fundamental principles of chemistry. It is difficult, nay, perhaps, impossible, at the moment to convince them of their error. I have tried to do so in my Letters on Chemistry I have just published, and I shall feel most grateful to you, as well as to all who, like yourself, take an interest in the welfare of their country, for any assistance that may be rendered me in propagating this great truth.—*Justus von Liebig*."

Portable Manures for Potato Growing.—The field on which the experiments noted below was tried is a clay loam, drained and in fair condition. It bore Oats in 1857, was ploughed with a deep furrow that autumn, cross ploughed and broken down in spring, 1858, dunged in the drills (28 inches wide) with 20 loads good farm-yard manure per acre, and planted the second week of April with Potatoes of the Dalmahoy variety. It did not wholly escape the attack of disease, but, in consequence of the earliness of that variety (it comes in at least three weeks earlier than the Prince Regent, to which in colour, shape, and quality it bears otherwise a strong resemblance), the tubers were little, if at all affected, not above 8 per cent. of the gross produce being diseased. They were the first week of September; and the quantities below are those of sound Potatoes gathered and stored, viz.:

	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Where farmyard alone was used, per imp. acre ..	5	5	45
Together with farmyard manure were sown in the drills (at the cost of 24s per acre), 1 cwt. Peruvian guano and 3 bushels dissolved bones, per imperial acre ..	7	9	88
Drills with farmyard manure alone were top-dressed on June 21, with 1½ cwt. Peruvian guano (at the cost of 24s 11d per acre) ..	7	13	30

Showing in the one case an extra production of 24½ cwt. at the cost of 24s; in the other an extra production of 27½ cwt. at the cost of 24s 11d. This is a cheap purchase money for Potatoes, without taking into consideration the benefit the subsequent Wheat crop will undoubtedly receive from the remains of the artificial manure stored up for its use in that unfruitful bank the soil. Of the certainty of such benefit being derived, we think no one can doubt who has read the very interesting series of experiments as to the effect on the second crop, resulting from the application of fertilisers, communicated to the Highland and Agricultural Society by Mr. Ferguson Cuppar Angus, and published in No. 61 (July, 1858) of that Society's Journal.—This is a most valuable paper to practical men; and it is one which has, we think, attracted much less general attention than it merits.—We would remark further in regard to the potato planting that we shall in future choose a loamy in preference to a gravelly soil for them. We tried two fields one clay loam, as described in the above experiment; the other sharp gravel, a first-rate Turnip and Barley soil, and maiden to Potatoes for at least 25 years. The crop on the gravel was nearly 2 tons per acre behind that on the clay mould field, through in respect to manuring and preparation it was rather the best attended to of the two. We purpose planting out whole crop of Dalmahoy this season in the latter end of March, shall top dress them with Peruvian guano, 2 cwt per acre in the early May, and anticipate having them sound and safe in their winter pits by the first week of August.—*S. Inverness-shire*.

GLASGOW FAIR (Co. MONAGHAN).—Jan. 21.—The fair to-day was small, but a reasonable amount of business was transacted, prices generally tending upward. Prime beeves were in good demand, and the supply being very limited, victuallers bought only under the most pressing necessity, at 7d per lb in sink; inferior and middling met reader sale at proportionably lower figures. Milch cows were also in good request, but the expectations of sellers were so extravagant that few transactions took place. There was a good show of springers, and several exchanged owners at 21d down. Two year old heifers were much sought after, as were also store bullocks; the demand for both was brisk, the former reaching as high as £9. The value of sheep showed no alteration from that ruling in other monthly markets. Pigs were not so numerous as on former occasions, still, there was a tolerably fair exhibition, and a good many sales made at 45s to 50s per cwt.

MARKETHILL FAIR (COUNTY ARMAGH)—JAN. 21.—There was only a moderate supply of stock exhibited at our fair this day, and the demand was in keeping, Glasslough sharing buyers with us. Prime beef averaged 6d. per lb. in sink, at which price transactions were limited; inferior met a reader market at 4½d. per lb. Milch cows were in request, but very few first-class animals were shown, and transactions ranged from £8 to £13 a-head. The supply of sheep was scanty, and sales limited to victuallers. Prime wether mutton brought 6½d. per lb. in sink, ewe 6d. per lb.—There was an excellent show of pigs on the foot, and a brisk inquiry, the price averaging 46s. to 48s. per cwt. The attendance of rural folk was large, and a good business was done in the shops. The day was remarkably fine till evening, when the rain came on very heavily.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Sesquicarbonate of ammonia dissolved in a little water and sweetened from two grains to a baby of a year old to ten grains to an adult, repeating it every hour, together with as much nourishment of every kind as can possibly be got down. At the same time rub the throat with a strong embrocation of camphor and ammonia. When this treatment is begun early and judiciously continued the *diphtheria*, or skin, from which it takes its name, is rarely seen.—*Times*.

THE SCRIPTURAL MODE OF TAKING AN OATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL. Sir—The frequency and levity with which oaths are administered and taken must be reprobated by every right-thinking Christian.

I. It is anti-Scriptural. The Bible informs us, in several passages, that lifting up the hand was the usage that obtained on the taking of an oath.

But have we any authority in the New Testament for adopting the same form of adjuration? Yes. In Rev. x. 5, 6, the angel which was seen standing upon the sea and upon the earth, "lifted up his hand to heaven, and swore by him that liveth for ever and ever."

I need scarcely add that a different usage, to wit, holding up the right hand when taking an oath, prevails in Scotland and the north of Ireland.

I am, sir, sincerely yours, J. MACKEOWN.

The Mansie, Waterford, 25th January, 1859.

[We should suggest to the Rev. Writer when next he treats on this subject, to consider in connection with it the 34 v. of the 5th chapter of St. Mathew.—E.W.M.]

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. T. Hare, late vicar of Painstown, and formerly curate of the cathedral, Kildare, has been appointed to the living of Carnalway, in the diocese of Kildare, by John Le Touche, Esq.

On Tuesday, 18th inst., the teachers of Seagoe Church Sunday school presented to the curate of that parish, the Rev. Capel Wolseley, a handsome tea urn and coffee pot, on the occasion of his once more meeting them at tea after his long and dangerous illness.

APPOINTMENTS.—Connor—Rev. Rodger Bickersstaff, Vicarage of Kildare, by Lord Massareene. Cork—Rev. John Nicholson, Curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, by the Rector. Down—Rev. T. Drew, D.D., Rectory of Loughinisland, by the Bishop. Dublin—Rev. A. W. Leet, Assistant Chaplain to Rotundo Hospital, by the Governors. Kilkenny—Rev. H. W. Kilbride, Temporal Curacy of Cavan. Ossory—Rev. James Lancaster Rural Dean for Listerhill District, by the Bishop. Do.—Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Vicarage of Kilmear, by the Marquis of Ormonde. Do.—Rev. Percival Weldon, Curacy of Colliery, Castlecomer, by the Rector. Raphoe.—Rev. William Sproule, Curacy of Raphoe, by the Dean of Raphoe. Ross—Rev. John H. Cole Curacy, of Durres, by the Rector. Waterford—Rev. Charles Newell, Curacy of Ballinakill, by the Vicar.

RESIGNATIONS.—Lismore—Rev. T. Y. Townsend, Vicarage of Kelsheelan, in gift of the Marquis of Ormonde. Ossory—Rev. James Graves, Vicarage of Kilmocan, in gift of the Marquis of Ormonde. Do.—Rev. James Graves, Curacy of St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, in gift of the Dean of Ossory.

No appointment of a successor to the Rev. Doctor Drew has been yet made in Christ Church, Belfast. The appointment is to be made by trustees, who are obliged to advertise for candidates one month after Doctor Drew's induction to Loughinisland, county Down, which induction has not yet taken place. Mr. Vraner has withdrawn his name from the list of candidates. The income of the Incumbent of Christ Church is about £300 per annum.—Limerick Chronicle.

ITALY.

The subjoined narrative of the facts which preceded and caused the recent expulsion of the students from the University of Padua is from the pen of an eye witness. We are at no pains to reconcile it with the statement on the same subject published by an influential contemporary on Wednesday, with which it so strongly contrasts; it is enough for us to know that it emanates from a thoroughly trustworthy source. It is as follows:—

"The Professor of Physical Science, Zambra, died the 7th instant in Treviso, and expressed the wish of being buried in Padua, where he had long been a teacher. The evening of the 10th the coffin arrived at the railway station, whence it was to be carried to the cemetery. The students, hastening in great numbers to the station, asked for the dead body, which they intended to carry into the town in order to perform the funeral the next day. Leave was asked by telegraph of the Lieutenant of Venice, who granted it immediately. The students, all uncovered, took and accompanied in procession the coffin into the city, and passing through the most populous streets invited the passers-by, and even the military of every grade, to uncover themselves; in this way, without disturbance they reached the Church of St. Andrew's, where the corpse was deposited. The following morning, the 11th instant, the students—who did not find there the body, which had been taken away and buried at night by the soldiery—not less than a thousand in number, went in procession to the cemetery to deposit some wreaths on the tombs as a token of respect for the dead. This sentiment is unknown to the Austrians, who not only forbid all solemn funerals, but, assimilating the dead to animals, exact at the gates of towns the same tax for the entrance of a dead man as for a pig. The students, then, were shocked at the treatment of their late professor, stolen from church and put by stealth into the ground like an infectious beast, and agreed before parting to meet again in the evening, and to make a demonstration. Till this moment not a single voice was heard, and they separated quietly as obeying superior orders.—The next meeting of the evening was not less numerous than the preceding ones; drawn up in files of four, they traversed from the railway station the principal streets and squares to the Place of St. Antonio, shouting from time to time 'Viva l'Italia! Viva Vittorio Emanuele!' 'Morte alle epie!' and there they parted, without any disturbance. It was a demonstration without attempt at infringing on order and existing laws. The next day, the 12th, a delegate from Venice came, and caused a written advertisement to be posted at the gates of the University, ordering all students to retire to their homes by nine in the evening, and never to appear in the streets more than two together; at the same time, numerous and frequent troops of cavalry and infantry patrolled the city. At a quarter to two in the afternoon a corporal of the Hussars stepped with his patrol before the large gate of the University, where, as usual, students were waiting for the beginning of the lectures, and abruptly ordered them to disperse, saying that he had received instructions to disperse by force, if necessary, any gathering in the streets. Exasperated by so unreasonable a summons, some of the students went to fetch the Rector Magnifico, who was absent; the others, and those who arrived after, ignorant of what had just happened, remained under the portico of the school, where the number was increased by those who came out of the finished lectures. The corporal and his patrol returned with a threatening countenance, and the students shouting and hissing began to shut the large gate, but the patrol, who had no right to pass the threshold, came in cursing and firing their pistols into the portico. The students having no arms to oppose that treacherous, infamous aggression, yielded to the persuasion of their professors, and withdrew by the side doors; but new troops arrived, and took up all the gates, blocking them up till six o'clock. Then a mixed commission of soldiery and police employees examined the remainder one by one, arrested twenty-three of them, besides some military students, who had previously been permitted by their superiors to attend the lectures. At the same time, evidently in order to excite a serious revolt, the artillery began firing in the Prato della Valle; the Caffè Pedrocchi was invaded, and every person driven away; then it was left, then besieged again, and communications with the outside prevented. All the surrounding streets were occupied by troops, the shops shut up, the traffic intercepted, the Caffè della Vittoria, although empty, was invaded, and glasses and windows were broken with swords by the intoxicated soldiery, who insulted any of the citizens who had a pipe, or the looks, gesture, or air of students; persons found in coffee-houses frequented by students were arrested, and these houses shut up. The same evening a printed edict of the police ordered within twenty-four hours the departure of the students not belonging to the city; in another edict the same authority threatened to proceed with the utmost rigour against the citizens if the disturbance should not cease. This last edict ought to have been addressed to the soldiers, the only real cause of disorder. Those of the students who went to their luggage to the station, in order to tranquilize their parents with their hasty presence, were arrested in the waiting rooms, and brought to the police-office, where many were kept prisoners, and the others, under military escort, sent again to the station, to wait several hours for another train. The number of arrested persons is yet unknown. In fine, the board of the municipality was ordered to raze to the ground at night a monumental column that had stood outside Porta Codalunga three centuries and a half, in remembrance of a victory gained over foreign invaders by the inhabitants of Padua. It had been repaired at the expense of Count Carlo Leoni, and bore the following inscription:—'Here was the bulwark where our countrymen, with their free blood, punished the infamy of Cumbre and the foreign invader, A.D. 1509, September 29, memorable.' The column was taken away and concealed behind a wooden enclosure near the gate of Savonarola. On the 13th and 14th nothing new, except frequent and numerous patrols walking even in day time over the city. It is only by frequent massacres that Austria succeeds in holding the Italian possessions, and provokes them; but the Italians, knowing that their time is not yet arrived, remain calmly brewing their hatred against their Austrian oppressors.

"Padua, Jan. 15."

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We have reason to believe that a marriage is arranged between Miss Macpherson Grant and the Hon. Hamilton Dunoon, second son of the Earl of Camperdown, of Camperdown House, Forfarshire. We understand that Miss Somerset, daughter of Lady Granville Somerset, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with a wealthy commoner.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The "Times" and "Household Words" seem to have spoken in vain, for we learn that great preparations are being made at Alexandria to receive the young Midly, if, as is intended, he visits Egypt.

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK & SHARE LIST

Table with columns: Shares, Sh., JOINT STOCK BANKS, Pd., Last Quoted Price, Cash. Includes entries for 3 per Cent. Consols, National Bank, Provincial Bank Ireland, etc.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, JUN., Registrar Stock Exchange, Dublin.

Ship News. PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED. Jan 24.—Courier (s), Cross, Milford, g.c. Jan 25.—City of Paris (s), Higgins, Milford, g.c. Sailed. Jan 24.—Ness, Dungarvan, Power, maize. Jan 25.—Camilla (s), Berman, Liverpool, g.c. Put back.—Ness, Power; Sally, Harris; and Hope, Peers, all above mentioned.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Colds, catarrh, fever, influenza.—Our climate is exceedingly trying to the strongest constitution. Few persons escape without colds, which, though seldom attended with immediate danger, often lay the foundation for serious diseases.

CURE OF ASTHMATIC COUGH BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From James Sutcliffe, Farmer, Water Meeting. "I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Locock's Wafers, from the use of which I have derived very great benefit, and have no hesitation in saying that as a remedy for Asthma and difficulty in breathing they are unequalled."

A Fine Arts Exhibition has been opened at Cape Town. The collection of oil paintings, prints, and photographs is said to be very creditable.

Fashionable Intelligence.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that a marriage is arranged between Lady Henrietta Pelham Clinton, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Newcastle, and Capt. E. C. T. d'Eyncourt, R.N., second son of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt.

The Duke of Rutland, who has been at Stanton Woodhouse, his shooting-box in Derbyshire, returned to Belvoir Castle on Friday last.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is shortly expected at Lansdowne House, from Bowood, for the season.

The Earl and Countess Desart have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl Granville arrived at his residence in Bruton-street, on Saturday, from Rome and Paris, preparatory to the opening of Parliament.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and family will return to town on the 8th of next month, from Ashtown Park, for the season.

We regret to state that the Earl of Donoughmore, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has been suffering from a severe attack of indisposition, which has materially interfered with his attention to his official duties.

The Earl and Countess of Shelburne have left Bowood on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, at Savernake Lodge, Wilts.

Viscount Palmerston will give a grand Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday, the 2nd of the ensuing month, at Cambridge House, to which upwards of forty of his lordship's political friends, members of the House of Commons, are invited.

Lord and Lady Nigel Kennedy have left their residence in Grosvenor-square, for Brighton, for a few weeks.

Lord West has left town to join the family circle at Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have left Fife Court, Sussex, the seat of Viscount Gage, on a visit to Sir Charles Knighley, at Fawley Park, Northamptonshire.

Sir Richard Bulkeley has left the St. George's Hotel.

Mrs. Lane Fox has left the St. George's Hotel, on a visit to the Earl and Countess De La Warr, at their seat, Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The family of Ardchone Gould are on a visit at Adare mansion with Lord Durruven.

Captain Lord Henry Loftus has left M'Donnell's Hotel, Wexford, for Ely Lodge, Enniskillen.

The Earl and Countess of Mayo, Lady Margaret Bourke, and the Hon. Miss Bourke have arrived at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, from Hayes, the family residence, in the county of Meath.

Colonel Randolph has left Newton Anner, where he had been staying for a short time.

The Lord Bishop and the Chief Justice of New-foundland have arrived at the Gresham Hotel, from that Colony.

Sir David and Lady Roche and Miss Bennet have arrived at their residence, 23, Merrion-square, North, from Carag.

Lord and Lady Clarina have arrived at Miss Barton's, 35, Merrion-square, South, from Elm-Park.

The Lord Bishop of Tuam has arrived at the Palace, Tuam.

Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Stuart have arrived at 7, Nassau-street, for a short stay.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS. On the 22nd inst., at Tuam, the wife of E. J. Bannon, Esq., R.M., of a daughter. On the 24th inst., at Linden, Leinster-road West, Rathmines, Mrs. Thomas Donnelly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. On the 1st inst., in New York, at the residence of Mr. George C. De Zouche, by the Rev. R. Travis, Louis Henry, third son of Mr. L. H. De Zouche, to Jane, third daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Busby, of Dublin.

On the 20th inst., at Gillingham, by the Rev. John Mayow-Lakin, M.A., rector of the parish, and brother-in-law of the bride, Richard Sharpe, Esq., M.D., of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, to Jane Susanah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Drake Crofts, M.A., vicar of Houghton-in-the-Dale, Norfolk.

By license, on the 5th October, at St. Phillip's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Wm. Stack, A.M., James R. Elliott, Esq., of Grafton, Clarence River, fourth son of the late James Elliott, Esq., of Geelong, Solicitor, to Emma, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Vincent, Assistant Colonial Chaplain, N. S. Wales, and granddaughter of the late William Hughes, Esq., of this City.

On the 20th inst., at Clonlara Church, by the Right Hon. Lord Riversdale, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, assisted by the Rev. J. Hastings Allen, Rector of the Parish, Alexander Crum Ewing, Esq., eldest son of Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven, Dunbarshire, M.P., to Jane, only daughter of Vice-Admiral Hayes O'Grady, of Erinagh House, co. Cl.

DEATHS. On the 30th Sept., 1858, at sea, on board the ship Genhis Khan, Captain Henry Berthon, of the Bombay Artillery, eldest son of P. H. Berthon, Esq., Secretary to the Trinity House, aged 32 years.

After a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Rebecca Nangle, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Wright, grand-daughter of the Hon. Dorothea Nangle, and great-grand-daughter of Viscount Lord Boyne. On Thursday, the 20th inst., at his residence, Turk's Head House, Killoco, Co. Wicklow, James McDonnell, Esq., aged 67 years.

On the 22nd inst., at Whitepoint, Queenstown, George B. Raymond, the dearly-beloved and only son of Michael Curtis Raymond, Esq., R.N., aged seven years and five months.

On the 20th inst., at Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, Dorothea, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, R.C.B., of Swathdale, Lancashire.

On the 20th inst., at Blackheath, Robert Augustus Cross, Esq., youngest son of Thomas Cross, Esq., late Captain King's Regiment.

On the 21st inst., in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Janet, widow of the late Sir Claudius S. Hunter, Bart., of Mortimer-hill, Reading.

On the 23rd inst., at 68, South Mall, Amelia, youngest daughter of Walter Fitzsimons, Solicitor.

On the 23rd inst., at her mother's residence, 1, Patrick's Hill, Martha, eldest daughter of the late William Hill, Architect of this city, aged 25 years.

At Ballinoo, on the 16th inst., Rebecca, wife of Jacob Thomas Biggs, Esq. On Sunday, at 21, Sullivan's-quay, James Wall Smith, Esq.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES, 1858. English Verse: Sir Walter Raleigh—Wills, R.C. English Prose: The Religious Orders of Knighthood: their Rise and Fall, and the Services rendered by them to their Age—Slattery, James.

Latin Prose: The Political Methods by means of which the Romans incorporated the Conquered Nationalities into their Imperial System—Tyrrell, Wm., Sch. Greek Verse: Iona—Rawlins, Michael L., Sch.

HILARY TERM.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION. The names of the classed candidates are arranged according to the order of merit. Respondents—Read, Sidney A.; Pierry, James; Sparrow, Wm. C.; Allen, Thomas; De Landre, Bartolemeu G.; Mooney, Thomas; Jones, Davar. Second Class—Aokland, Charles; Turrell, Charles; Hart, George; Caulfield, Hans; O'Callaghan, Frederick Edward. Third Class—Butler, Edward Jones; Bennett, Edward H.; Hargrave, Henry; Pilkington, Joseph; Johnson, John A.; Burnside, M. J.; Hill, Thomas P.; Babinnton, Richard A.; Green, Joseph R.; Meighan, James; Kinahan, William R.; Draper, J. Unsuccessful Candidates who have been allowed the Examination arranged alphabetically:—Eaton, Matthew; Knipe, Elliott; Leachman, Henry P.; Lyon, John B.



AMERICA.

GALWAY, Sunday.—The Pacific steamship arrived at noon. They experienced a very violent hurricane on the 19th inst., with loss of bulwarks and boats. She brings 60 first class, 50 second, and upwards of 100 steerage passengers. She has amongst the passengers the Lord Chief Justice of St. John's, also the Lord Bishop. Cotton quiet, and a decline of 1/4 to 1/2; middling uplands 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; breadstuffs buoyant; flour advanced 20s to 30s; wheat firm, but quiet; corn advanced 3 cents and held higher; provisions not materially changed, excepting prime pork; railroad shares declined; state stock firm. Arrived, steamer North America at Portland, Africa, Glasgow, City of Manchester, and Alps at New York. Steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, bringing Californian dates to 20th December, and 14,000 dollars in specie, reports San Francisco steamer at Panama, with two and a quarter millions, of which nearly three quarters of a million are for England. Senator Steels produced a proposition, appropriating 20 millions to purchase of Cuban property, which accords with the President's views. Senator Mason, on committee of foreign affairs, reported to the senate a bill, authorising the President to employ land and naval forces in certain cases, supposed in reference to affairs in Mexico and Central America. Advices from Mexico announce the downfall of the Zouloaga government. The rebels were at the head of affairs. Tuloga had taken refuge with the British minister. The rebels sent a commissioner to compromise with Guaziz. The ship Margaret Tipon, from New York, for San Francisco, foundered at sea; all lost but one seaman. Meeklenburgh ship Reither Schaffer, from Glasgow for California; English ship Viscount, from Glasgow for Africa; and Danish ship Richard, from Newcastle for Valparaiso—all foundered off Cape Horn, crews saved and arrived at Valparaiso.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 11.—Cotton unchanged. The Africa's advices had no effect. Sales for three days, 28,500 bales; middling 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, Sterling Exchange 107 1/2 to 108 1/2. News from Fraser River more favorable, but weather inclement. Provisions scarce and high. Governor Douglas had issued a proclamation authorizing a duty of 10 per cent, on merchandise to British Columbia, but declared a free port, and allowing goods for Vancouver's Island free. Real estate thriving rapidly. Foreigners to be protected in their rights of possession for three years. New Orleans, 12.—Mexican dates to 6th. General Sirmond elected president. General Robles remaining in power till his arrival, which is expected soon. The rebels captured Julapar and Cordova, and were attacking Onigapa.

THE FORTHCOMING AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

The Times says it may be presumed that the negotiations for the new Australian loan of £6,000,000 will terminate successfully. The transaction involves nothing objectionable. An Austrian bond, like every other commodity, has its price, and it is simply a question of price. A margin must be taken against the imminent risk of war. The Times hopes that recent experience will induce the public to look only to the merits of the loan itself, instead of assuming that it must go to a premium merely because it is brought under lowering auspices.

ABANDONMENT OF THE LANLORD MEETING.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(From the "Packet" of Saturday.)

The committee for convening the meeting at the Rotundo, in this city, on the 27th inst., having received hundreds of letters expressive of approval and from all parts of the country, a deputation consisting of the secretaries and two other members of the committee this day had an interview with His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the castle of a most satisfactory nature. "The object of the contemplated meeting having been fully obtained, the committee have determined on substituting an address to His Excellency instead. The address will be prepared without delay and remain for signature during the ensuing week at the Committee Rooms, No. 30, Westmorland-street and at such places throughout Ireland as may be hereafter determined on, of which due notice will be given.

LORD GEORGE HILL, Hon. J. W. LENNOX NAPIER, Esq., Secs.

The following resolutions were those determined on for consideration of the public meeting, and which will be embodied in the intended address:—

"RESOLVED No. 1.—Acknowledging as we do the earnest desire and activity displayed by her Majesty's Government for the suppression of illegal societies, yet from the impunity which has for several years attended the most atrocious agrarian crimes in the country, and recent revival of Ribbon and other illegal associations, this meeting considers it right to press, earnestly upon the consideration of the government the feelings of insecurity for life and property which pervades the minds of many of her Majesty's most loyal and peaceable subjects and to express their readiness to support the executive in their endeavours to preserve the peace of the country.

"RESOLVED No. 2.—While we are anxious to see the laws repressing crime made more effective, we are not unmindful of the necessity of improving the social condition and habits of the humble classes. The improvement of the dwellings of the labouring population of the farmers of Ireland are matters of vital importance and an association of persons interested in property would feel it their duty as well as interest to give their best consideration to questions bearing so immediately on the means that may promote the suppression of those secret societies, which have hitherto counteracted every effort towards amelioration.

"RESOLVED No. 3.—That a committee of noblemen and gentlemen be appointed to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions."

LORD CARLISLE ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of York on Thursday, the Earl of Carlisle responded to the toast of "the House of Lords." He said—Your lordship has been pleased to couple my name with the House of Lords, and I am glad to say that, whatever may be said here and there of that august body, their fellow citizens, so far as I may judge from yourselves, do not appear disposed at least to exclude them from the equal feast (applause). Your lordship has adverted to reflections that have been made on members of the aristocracy not having hitherto found themselves called upon to step forward in defence of their rights and their position. The fact is, my lord, I do not think that they are under any apprehension that their death knell has rung (cheer). When any real alarm shall arise I venture to anticipate that they will, at all events, endeavour to make a good fight of it for themselves (applause). For their past services they are content to refer to the history of their country, and as long as the constitution remains, which must perish with them, inasmuch as they form an integral portion of it, I feel every confidence that they will apply themselves with zeal and public spirit to the duties both of progress and conservation, for both alike devolve on them, as they devolve upon all men (hear, hear). And when they cease to do this, I shall no longer wish for their continuance (cheers).

INDIA.

(From the London Journals of Friday Morning.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.—The rumour that the Nana had succeeded in escaping from Oude and crossed the Ganges came upon the public of this presidency like a clap of thunder. To those who had followed with anxiety the complex movements of our troops in Oude there was nothing improbable in the announcement. Lord Clyde had concentrated the principal corps of his army at various points east of Lucknow. His own headquarters were in the capital. Hope Grant, Taylor, Fischer were at Fyzabad, while north and west of Lucknow the only forces at the disposal of Lord Clyde were Troup's brigade, advancing across the Goomtee, towards Khyrabad, and Brigadier Barker's still lingering at Benigunge, and waiting for the completion of a bridge. There was no corps of reserve in rear of the line of the Goomtee, and Sundela, which appeared a strategic point of the greatest importance, was under civil administration, but without a garrison. The line of the Goomtee for seventy miles between Lucknow and Benigunge was completely unguarded. The few, however, who were experienced enough to feel anxiety for Lord Clyde's strategic movements appeared to share in a belief that the rebels north and east of Goomtee were too dispirited to venture a final throw in the game of rebellion, or to retrieve their position by changing the scene of operations from Gude to Central India. The very nature of Lord Clyde's movements, however, suggested such an effort to those at least among the disaffected in Oude who had no ties of home or country binding them to the soil. The corps operating between Lucknow and Goomtee were necessarily driving the most resolute rebels westward, and a gathering of these at an unguarded point of our line seemed absolutely to foreshadow the event which ensued. The most fanatic of the Mussulmans in the rebel cause assembled together under the leadership of Feroze Shah, and retired from Oude, leaving the Nana to vegetate, as he had done for months, in the fort of Churda, near Baraitch. It was not, however, till some days after the passage of the Ganges by Feroze Shah that the Nana was ascertained to have taken no part in the movements, which I now proceed to narrate. You have not failed to notice, that while on the south of Oude, especially in the Baiswarra district, the rebellion has been kept alive by the talukdars or great landowners, in the north the leaders were mere adventurers—Khan Ali Khan, late subahdar in the East India Company's service; Feroze Shah, the last Prince of the house of Delhi; Fuzi Hoo; the Moulvie of Delhi; and a host of minor fanatics, sycophants, and subalterns in the service of the late Court of Lucknow. Feroze Shah, whose headquarters were at Seetapore for many months, had also rallied to his standard Sukkur Shah, a district officer in the pay of the Begum, who incurred the displeasure of the Princess of Oude by rapacious exactions in the district of Sundela, and by withholding contributions due to the exhausted exchequer of Bowree. On the 1st of December Brigadier Troup, who had already beaten Feroze Shah on the 19th of November, met him again in the neighborhood of Biswa, where he occupied an advantageous position. The rebels endeavoured, as usual, to outflank us with their numerous cavalry, but a vigorous charge from our horse and the crushing effect of the artillery produced the usual result, and Feroze Shah retired. Rallying the whole of the Mussulman chiefs of those parts, he then conceived and executed the bold movement of retiring to the Ganges. A direct road lay open to him southwards through Sundela. He had to ford two small rivers, to cross the Goomtee, and the column under Barker, north of him, pass by Sundela, and cross the Ganges. All this he did successfully in six days, and on the evening of the 6th of December he encamped on the Deah, within twelve miles of Kunnonj. From the north, as was proved by the event, he had little to fear, but Brigadier Herbert, from Cawnpore, was more successful. There was also a small detachment at Etawah, commanded by a most indefatigable magistrate, Mr. Hume. That gentleman, having under his orders about 400 Etawah Horse, started on the 6th in the direction of Bala. On the 7th he learnt that Bala had been plundered, and that Feroze Shah was besieging Hurchundpore, the fort of a friendly zemindar, situated near the banks of the Ahmer, a tributary of the Urund Nudde. He advanced towards Hurchundpore on the morning of the 8th, and attacked Feroze Shah with great vigour. It was a bold enterprise.—*Aulaces for tana jwar.* The motto unappily was not realized. Lieutenant Doile and several Sowars were killed, and Mr. Hume retired into Hurchundpore, while Feroze Shah pursued his march towards Puhpound and Ooriyah. Already Brigadier Percy Herbert was advancing towards the latter point from Cawnpore. He entered Ooriyah on the 10th inst., just after the rebels had left it. Lieutenant Angelo, thrown forward in pursuit, caught up their rear eleven miles distant, killed some men, and took the only small gun (zumboruk) that Feroze Shah could boast of. On the 11th the pursuit continued from Ooriyah northward along the left bank of the Jumna, but the main body of the rebels had crossed the river before Lieutenant Angelo, with the Towana Horse, came up. A few men, however, were killed, and several horses, camels, and some baggage captured. The quicksands, which render the Jumna below Etawah particularly dangerous, prevented Brigadier Herbert from attempting the passage. The rebels accordingly proceeded across the tongue of land formed above the junction of the Jumna and Chumba, crossed the latter river at Pulee, the Sind at Labor, and made way across the country due west towards Duteah and Runnode. The nearest force at our command was that of Sir Robert Napier, at Gwalior. That officer received intelligence of Feroze Shah's approach on the 13th. Some excitement was created by it in Gwalior, and a small detachment of troops was thrown into the city. Sir Robert in person assembled the remainder, and with a column of 300 men, including portions of the 14th Light Dragoons and 71st Highlanders, marched almost due south 140 miles to Runnode, where he arrived before the enemy on the morning of the 17th. A little after dawn Feroze Shah was seen advancing from the eastward towards Runnode, and his force was completely surprised by a charge from the 14th Dragoons, who issued unexpectedly from an orchard, and dispersed them. Feroze Shah, however, soon rallied his men, and advanced towards the Mhow and Goona roads. Avoiding Colonel Scudamore's brigade, moved from Seepree to Amura, to cut him off, he crossed the road and is now on his way to Kotah, where he hopes to meet Tania Topee. Our knowledge of his intention to reach that point is derived from reports of spies captured after the action of Biswa in Oude. Whether he will ever join Tania Topee is doubtful. That chief, it is true, has shown a determination to enter Rajpootana again, but he will require more than his usual energy to evade the numerous detachments sent out against him from Baroda, Nusserabad, Neemuch, and Alhaw. In my last letter, after describing the action of Chota Oudeyepore, I informed you that Tania Topee had gone to the north-east of Baroda. It was then evident that he had no intention of trying his fortune in Guzerat.

On the 5th of December he was past Dohud, at Simree and on the road to Banswarra. The Bheels, who are out in this quarter, instead of aiding him, seem to have been anxious to secure some of his wealth. They broke up the roads before him, thinking to impede his progress, but with cavalry, elephants, and camels only, Tania does not care for roads, and the only result produced by the Bheels was to retard the movements of our columns. On the 10th Tania Topee, still flying north, entered Banswarra, where he took a day's rest, and on the 11th, frightened by the approach of a brigade under Colonel Somerset from Rutlam, he proceeded to Soloomber, an isolated place encircled by hills in the heart of the Aravulli range. Fears were entertained at one moment for the safety of Oodeypore, and measures were taken to make it safe. On the 12th a brigade marched from Neemuch to the westward. On the 14th another brigade left Nusserabad, and General Michel, who had taken some rest at Mhow, advanced thence with his force. Tapp's force was also thrown forward from the Taptee towards Oodeypore. Upwards of 1,500 camels were ordered to be placed at the disposal of those brigades, to be used in sharp pursuits. During this time Captain Morter, with some cavalry, hung on Tania's rear, and marched so fast that when last I heard of him he was (December 17) at Korade, east of Oodeypore. As for Tania, the latest news I have obtained, places him at Durriabad, eighteen miles west of Pertaubghur, on the 18th. Captain Hutchinson has telegraphed from Pertaubghur that there are three roads from Durriabad—one to Mungara, one to Chota Sadree, the third to Pertaubghur. It was expected that Tania would chuse the latter, on which he will be run into the country from the Neemuch direction. The attempts hitherto fruitlessly made to communicate the royal proclamation to the men in his camp have at last been successful, and good results are expected. I have before me a paper which is the declaration of a Borah (Mussulman) caught by Tania at Rajghur on the 3rd of December. He was questioned by that chief in the presence of the Rao, and asserted of his safety. Tania is described by him as a short, stout dark man, wearing a dusky coloured coat, a white handkerchief around his head instead of puggee or turban, a dark-coloured pantaloons made of musliroo, padded with cotton. The Rao is a short man of fair complexion, with a dark-coloured handkerchief round his head, gold ornaments on his wrists, wearing a short padded jacket, of dark colour, and pantaloons similar to that of Tania's. The force accompanying the chiefs were mostly Mahomedans, but there were a few Poorbeahs also, the latter mostly without horses. The Mussulmans all seemed anxious to give up the game, saying that if assured of their lives they would willingly give up their plunder and surrender. It is easy to conceive what effect the proclamation must have upon such men. There is now little fear of what our neighbours call *un rector offensif* from Tania Topee towards the Taptee, but if such an event were to happen there are ample forces at hand to put it down. The Ahmednugger brigade is at Seerpore, and the Jaulnah Field Force fourteen miles from Khull, on the Nerbudda. Sir Hugh Rose, who was lately at Bourhanpore is at present at Mhow. He had entrusted the command of the Taptee, from Bourhanpore 150 west, to Colonel Warre of the 57th Regiment, whose regiment is at present divided part at Seerpore, part at Doolia, and part at Malligang. Sir Hugh Rose was called to Mhow by the mutterings of a political storm at Indore, which was weathered without bloodshed by the energy of Sir Robert Hamilton. This distinguished "Political" I am sorry to say leaves us early next year. To him we owe much of the quiet which has reigned undisturbed so long in the States of H-ikar and Bhopal. Gwalior and the surrounding country are disquieted by rebels. General Whitelock has been forced to concentrate his troops towards Nagode to destroy a gathering of rebels, the offshoots of those separated from the Nawab of Banda. Another force is to assemble at Gwalior to put down some rebels at no great distance, who hold a fort that must be attacked with breaching artillery. The Nagpore districts and Berar are disturbed by the rebels whom I described as endeavouring to force the passage of the Nerbudda above Housungabad. In spite of all efforts, 2,500 of these got over into the Elichpore districts, where they are only kept in order, not put down, by Brigadier Hill's Hyderabad Contingent, 4,000 strong, at Howerkair detachments under Captain Shakespear, at Mooltye, and under Captain Prescott at Shawul; maida. The rebels of those parts, in conjunction with the Rohitias of the Nizams frontier, are yet likely to give considerable trouble. I have learnt nothing of the column which lately marched from Secunderabad, but it is stated that Brigadier Spottiswoode's column has safely arrived at the Nizam's capital from Bellary. The natural order of my narrative has taken me away from Oude. I now revert to the events in that portion of our empire, especially with reference to those events which cannot have come under the view of your correspondent, or which are of so recent a date as not to be within your reach by means of his letters. After the action at Biswah the brigades of Troup and Barber united on the 3rd December, and proceeded to assist Lord Clyde's combined movement for the reduction of the Baraitch district. At the latest dates the joint column was on the banks of the Chowka, above Goo: bux Sing's fort of Bhitowlee, and only separated from it by the stream. Lord Clyde, with the head quarters, proceeded from Lucknow to Beyram Ghaut, on the Gorga, just below the fork of the Chowka, and Sir Hope Grant held Gonda, twenty miles to the eastward, after an action in which Dabee Buksh was worsted and deprived of all his guns. I have no direct intelligence of the reduction of Bhitowlee, but I presume that it has been reduced from the fact that on the 21st December Lord Clyde, with the headquarter camp was at Baraitch. He had completely annihilated the Begum's force. The Begum herself had sent in to sue for terms. Numbers of Sepoys flying from our columns had crossed the frontier into Nepal, where they were surrounded by the troops of Jung Chadoor. Nana Sahib, forced to precipitate flight from Churda, thirty miles north of Baraitch, had fled to a jungle fort north-west of that place. Such in substance is the news from Oude, which shows that the work of pacification there is well nigh complete. In Bahar, though Umnur Sing, Seedha Sing and Hurkissen Sing are still at large, their followers have all abandoned them. Lord Elphinstone is at Bombay; Sir Henry Somerset still at Poona; Lord Harris has returned to Madras.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed the following circular to the supporters of the administration in the House of Commons:—

"Downing-street, January 11. "Sir—I beg to inform you that the meeting of parliament has been fixed for the 3d of February; and as the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the consideration of business of great importance, I earnestly request your attendance at the opening of the session.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, "B. DISRAELI."

RELIGIOUS.

TRACT SOCIETY.

The following appeal has been addressed by the Committee of the Religious Tract Society to the public.

APPEAL.

It is an impression in some quarters that the Religious Tract Society is rich, and needs no help; and hence few Christians are to be found exerting themselves on behalf of its funds, like the many who, with praiseworthy industry, labour for the Bible and Missionary Societies.

The tract Society does not indeed need help towards the support of its agency. By the judicious management of the interests intrusted to their charge, the Committee are enabled to meet all the necessary expenses of a large establishment, without appropriating to this object any portion of the funds arising from subscriptions, donations, or collections.

But that funds are wanted for the benevolent operations of the Society, the following facts will show:—

Applicants for grants of tracts and books may be divided into foreign and domestic. Foreign applicants make much larger demands than domestic. They embrace the missionaries of all evangelical societies throughout the world, the various tract and book societies of the continent of Europe, the clergy and other labourers of all denominations in our colonies.

Domestic applicants are from every rank of British society. Clergymen, ministers, Sundayschool teachers, city-missionaries, Scripture-readers, open-air preachers, secretaries of soldiers' and sailors' societies, officers, ladies, plain working men, are every week soliciting tracts, or libraries for the school or the village.

Towards the benevolent operations of the Society, there have been contributed during the past year (exclusive of the special fund for France, and of legacies, which have this year reached only £813 15s 9d.)

Table with 3 columns: Description, £, s, d. Rows include From Auxiliaries, Donations and Life Subscriptions, Annual Subscriptions, Congregational Collections, Collecting Books, Smaller Sums, and Total.

This sum was not sufficient to meet the free grants made by the Parent Society by £2,538 8s 2d; the grants, estimated at subscribers', and not at catalogue prices having amounted to £10,289 8s 5d.

But though money, paper, tracts, and books have been voted to the various applicants in no niggard spirit, and the Committee have not hesitated to appropriate their surplus profits to these objects, much more might have been done had they been furnished with the means. Many important claims have been but partially met, which would otherwise have been fully satisfied.

The appropriation of their profits year by year to benevolent operations, thus rendering an accumulation of capital impossible, might be followed by grave difficulties in any serious depression of trade. The Committee have acted in this matter in a spirit of faith, and in that spirit they will continue to act, God helping them. Still it is clear they need help, and there can be no doubt that when the facts are made known, help will be furnished.

The capability of reading is now descending to the lowest ranks. The ragged schools will impart this power, if nothing else, to the raw material of our criminal population. The Tract Society, therefore, instead of being an organization of the past, which has accomplished its work, has new and wider fields opening for its exertions, while those already occupied demand a higher cultivation. The experience of the Society gives every reason to believe that it will not have to complain of indifference on the part of the church, the humane, or the patriotic.

GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, Secretary. WILLIAM LAMB, Finance Secretary. PHILIP JOHN SAFFERY, Association Sec. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the Rev. T. WILSHERE, Stephen-street, Waterford.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE OF A YOUNG LADY WITH A BUTLER.

The past week has revealed another of those ill sorted marriages which sometimes occur to the great annoyance of respectable families. The bride in this instance is the only daughter of a family residing in a village a few miles from Sheffield, who have been accustomed to move in the most aristocratic society in this part of Yorkshire. It appears the young man had been a servant abroad to one of the sons of the family, and, on returning home, had been installed as butler. By what qualities he gained the affections of the young lady it is not for us to speculate, but the result was, that some three years ago they were secretly married at a church in London. The secret, however, was well kept; and what is still more extraordinary, it is asserted that at least one little cherub, if no more, has blessed the secret union, all unknown, of course, to its unsuspecting grand-parents. The bridegroom continued to occupy his position of butler until last week, when a lady visitor, who had been made acquainted with the strange union, broached the subject to the young wife's mother, who has very recently been bereaved of her husband. The disclosure created the most painful feelings, in which, however, the offending daughter does not appear to have shared. The result of the disclosure was the ex-butler and his wife left the parental roof for the north. At the Victoria Station, in Sheffield, where they took train, the young lady displayed the utmost gaiety of manner, and was observed to converse in a very animated manner with several persons to whom she was known, and to whom she introduced her husband. It is stated that the young lady has become possessed of a considerable fortune by the death of her father, and it is believed would, had her ill-sorted marriage come to his knowledge, have left her differently circumstanced. A fear of the consequences of parental anger is assumed as the motive for the long and strangely successful concealment of the wedding.—Sheffield Independent.

A CANAL BOAT UPSET.—Yesterday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a canal boat, being on board over forty tons of wheat, while lying in the river, upset, and turned bottom up. The accident arose, it is said, in consequence of the canal boat being too near the quay at the point where the bed of the river had a great incline upwards. On the tide leaving the boat, she listed outwards, and the weight of her cargo going with the incline capsized her. The loss sustained by this mishap must be very considerable, as it is said that the wheat is in the bottom of the river. The canal boat had not been righted up to a late hour last night.—Freeman. We understand that an address is about to be presented to the Honourable Baron Parnesfather from the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, and that it will be laid on the table of the Solicitors' Hall during this week, to receive the signatures of the profession.

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\* KILKENNY... Mr. W. J. Douglas, Bookseller.
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\* KILMACTRUMAS... (Vacant).
\* NEW ROSS... (Vacant).
\* LISMORE... Mrs. M. Green, Post Office.
\* TIPPERARY... (Vacant).
\* YOUGHAL... Mr. John Hay, Stamp Office.
\* WEXFORD... (Vacant).

Those Agents marked thus \* have a constant supply of the celebrated CUMSHAW TEA, now so much in demand.

ADDITIONAL AGENTS WANTED. Application to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 52, Drury Lane, London, W.C.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 93, QUAY, WATERFORD.

F. T. HOWARD BEGS to call the attention of the Public to the very large stock of PIANOFORTES, by the best London Makers, now in his Warehouses, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible profit. Semi-Cottages in Rosswood, 6 1/2 octaves, and all new improvements, only a short time in use, £15 to £20 each. Second-hand Pianofortes from £2 to £12. Pianofortes for Hire. Every article connected with the music trade kept. Vocal and Pianoforte Music at half price. (6245)

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 17, Mall, AND Colbeck-street.

JOHN O'HARA BEGS to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of this City and Neighbourhood, that he has become the proprietor of the extensive concern for so many years conducted by his Uncle, the late

Mr. John Blake,

where all orders will now be executed by him on the most mechanical and scientific principles. J. O'H. trusts, from his exceeding low scale of charges, to merit a large amount of public patronage. Waterford, Sept. 13th, 1858.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford, and Neighbourhood.

McLean & McIntosh, PLUMBERS,

LATE OF ROSS AND MURRAY'S, DUBLIN. BEG to state that they have commenced the above business at No. 18, King-street, Waterford, where they intend to carry on the Plumbing Work in all its various branches, on the most improved principles, also on Reasonable Terms. Estimates may be had for the Heating of Green Houses, Conservatories, Court Houses, Jails, &c., &c., by the circulation of Hot Water. N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to. 18, King-street, Waterford. June 30th, 1858. (5198)

AUCTION

OF HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to announce that his next monthly sale of Horses, Farming Implements, &c., will take place on Monday, 7th February next. At Mr. DOBRYN'S Veterinary Establishment, Bressford-street, Waterford.

Property may be entered up to Ten o'Clock the morning of Sale, after which Catalogues will be issued. Fee for Entry, 2s. 6d. No other Charge to the Seller. Sale to commence at ONE O'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer, 100, Customhouse Quay, Waterford. January 7th, 1859. Auctions and Valuations in Town and Country attended to.

MONEY TO BE LENT, £4,500.

(IN ONE OR MORE SUMS) Apply to VERNON K. DELANDRE, Solicitor, 33, Peter's-street, Waterford. October 8th, 1858. (6141)

CUPISS'S

CONSTITUTION BALLS,

So long tried and proved to be the most effectual medicine for Horses and Neat Cattle. Amongst the many Testimonials received in their favour, the following are selected.

Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS, BULKLEY ARMS INN, MENAI BRIDGE, NORTH WALES, writes.—I have been in the habit of using your Constitution Balls for the last 16 years, and invariably found them the best remedy for Cough, Indisposition, and many other diseases to which the Horse is liable.

I have also tried them with Young Horses, and have found them exceedingly beneficial in getting them into condition. Those Horses I have not given them to, altho' getting the same food were quite the reverse.

FOR NEAT CATTLE

They are most excellent.

Mr. THOS. WOOD of BELLOW, observes.—I have given your Constitution Balls to Neat Cattle for 7 years, and in no one case have they failed.

Mr. COBBOLD, COMBS, STOWMARKET, writes.—I cannot speak too highly of the use of your Constitution Balls. I believe them quite as good for Neat CATTLE as for Horses.

Mr. G. SLAMPON of YORK, says.—I gave 2 of your Constitution Balls to a Cow, and never saw an animal alter for the better more in my life.

THE BALLS ARE PREPARED BY FRANCIS CUPP, DISS, NORFOLK,

AUTHOR OF THE PRIZE ESSAY ON THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER OF THE HORSE.

And may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors, in packets (6 Balls each), 8s. 6d. per packet, or 7 Packets for 21s. with full Directions and a Pamphlet of Testimonials from many Gentlemen who have used the Balls in various complaints.

Persons using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously, by enclosing a Stamp in a pre-paid letter. (6254.)



25s and 20s.

The most prominent features in B. HYAM'S Winter Stock are the New Over Coats, and Sleeve Capes, now on Sale. These excellent Articles are all that can possibly be desired as Winter Garments. The principle of economy as exemplified in the extremely moderate prices charged for these fashionable Over Coats is an equally important recommendation. A few years ago the sum of Three Guineas was considered to be the minimum price for an Over Coat, whereas the winter Top Coats and Sleeve Capes of B. HYAM may now be obtained, in all the New Styles of the Season, at One Pound, and One Pound Five.

The WINTER COAT and VEST, sold conjointly, at One Guinea, are equal in all respects to those manufactured for the Summer Season. These popular articles are warranted to be fashionable and serviceable.

The WINTER TRUE FITTING TROUSERS and VEST, sold conjointly, at One Pound, are the most reasonable and fashionable garments ever worn; being designed in the newest and best styles from new fabrics.

The WINTER FORTY, FORTY-FIVE, and FIFTY SHILLING SUI, S, the Cheapest and Best combination of Garments ever brought out. The Suit Entire, made from choice English, Irish, and Scotch Tweeds, also in fine Doeskins and Irish Friezes, adapted for Walking, Shooting, or Office wear.

The WINTER FULL DRESS SUIT FOR EVENING PARTIES, comprise, an excellent assortment in Superfine Dress Coats, Fancy and Plain Cloth Vests of the best and Richest Novel Fabrics, designed for this Season, with Dress Trousers in Superfine Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest finish.

For Clerical Gentlemen, SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH PALETOTS, from 30s upwards. Suits, comprising Superfine Black Cloth Frock Coat, Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, and Black Doeskin or Cassimeres Trousers, from 65s upwards. Made up in the best Styles.

The LIVERY DEPARTMENT.—Every description of Livery made to order, from Stout Devons, Double Milled Cloths, Drab Cassimeres, Plushes, &c., at economical prices. Also an extensive Variety to select from, ready made for immediate requirements.

The BESPOKE DEPARTMENT.—Every variety of Winter Material has been imported into this Tailoring Department, in which the most approved methods of Measurement and Cut are invariably adopted, and where all Orders are promptly and satisfactorily executed.

ONE OR MORE GARMENTS will be forwarded to any part of Ireland, on the parties sending a post-office order for the amount made payable to Benjamin Hyam, together with a correct guide according to Self-measurement. Thus: For coat and Vest Inches round chest, round waist, and length of sleeve from middle of back to wrist. For Trousers—Inches round waist; side and leg seams; also, the height of the person.

NOTICE.

The extensive Bespoke, General, Wholesale and Export-Trades of B. HYAM yield the Proprietor such advantages as enable him to supply his goods at a saving to all purchasers of from 20 to 30 per cent. All goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest selling price, from which no deduction can be made. Any garment bought, either ready made or to measure, will be exchanged, or others made in lieu, if not worn or injured.

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

will find it materially to their advantage to make their purchases at B. HYAM'S Establishment, from which railways radiate in almost every direction. Besides realizing the enjoyments of a pleasant railway excursion country buyers may save the entire expense of their journey, and purchase vastly superior Clothing at little more than half of the ordinary cost of far inferior attire. Cheap travelling, as instanced in the low fares of the various Railways, will thus be wedged to economical prices for good and Cheap Clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

B. HYAM'S ESTABLISHMENT, -30- DAME STREET, DUBLIN,

is CLOSED From Friday Evening until Saturday Evening, when business will be resumed until Eleven o'Clock.

A Working Gardener

WANTED, whose Wife could wash and make up, and Care a Lodge. Apply to J. P., Mail Office. January 21st, 1859. (6321)

Waterford Steam Company.

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING January, 1859.

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam-Ship Company receive Goods for shipment on the following terms only.—They reserve the right to carry by any, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow ships, and call at other Ports and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, accidents of the seas, rivers, fire, the Queen's enemies, defective navigation, or accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which might have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, condition, quality, or contents of any parcels or packages unless specially entered and ad-valorem freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All Goods will be considered as subject to a general Lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL, "CAMILLA" and "JUVERNA."

Table with columns: FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT, and FROM BRISTOL, DIRECT. Lists sailing dates for 'CAMILLA' and 'JUVERNA'.

Milford Haven to Waterford, from the South Wales Railway Terminus as soon after arrival from Bristol as possible.

On early morning Sailings, the Cabin of the Steamers will be open to receive Passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train. Cabin Fare, 17s 6d; Return do, 27s; Servants and Children, 10s 6d. Steward's Fee included; Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL, "MARS" and "LUNA."

Table with columns: FROM WATERFORD, and FROM LIVERPOOL. Lists sailing dates for 'MARS' and 'LUNA'.

WATERFORD AND LONDON, "ADONIS," "SYLPH," "DUBLIN," "RANGER," Or other Eligible Vessel.

Table with columns: FROM WATERFORD, and FROM LONDON. Lists sailing dates for 'ADONIS', 'SYLPH', 'DUBLIN', and 'RANGER'.

WATERFORD AND NEW-ROSS.

FROM WATERFORD, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 p.m. FROM NEW-ROSS, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.30 a.m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

FROM WATERFORD, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 p.m. FROM DUNCANNON, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.15 a.m.

Berths secured and every information given at the General Steam Packet Office, Bristol; Waterford Steam Ship Company, 28, Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings, Liverpool; Anthony G. Robinson, 64, Mark Lane, and West Kent Wharf, London; Henry J. Waring, 11, Octagon, Plymouth; and at the Company's Office, the Mall, Waterford. JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

COUNTY KILDARE.

Unreserved Sale of Blood Horses,

MR. JOHN J. TURNER HAS been favoured with instructions by the Executors of the late GEORGE WATTS, Esq., to Sell by perfectly Unreserved Auction, at JOCKEY HALL (Curragh) On TUESDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY next, 1859.

Commencing at 2 o'Clock, the following Blood Stock, viz:—

- Lot 1. BANDY, own brother to the Baron, foaled in 1850, and has covered for the last four years; his produce are considered very fine. The season just opening presents a most favourable opportunity to persons wanting a stallion.
Lot 2. \*MARCHIONESS D'EU, got by Magpie, out of 'The Baron's dam'; foaled in 1848, she is heavy in foal to Bandy.
Lot 3. \*CITRON, by Sweetmeat, out of The Baron's dam (foaled in 1852); she is heavy in foal to Hobbie Noble, and will foal before the 1st of February.
Lot 4. ODESSA, bay mare, 4 years old, by Bandy, out of Marchioness d'Eu, perfectly sound.
Lot 5. MU'INEER, chestnut colt, 3 years old, by Bandy, out of Stonehatter (sister to Chatterbox).
Lot 6. GLORY, a bay gelding, 2 years old, by Bandy, out of Mrs. Geoghagan, by De Vere.
\*The above two mares are heavy in foal, and will drop their foals before the day of sale.
Also to be sold, a pair of (match) Carriage Horses, sound, and a handsome Pony.
Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay Five per Cent. Auction Fees.
N.B.—The trains leaving Dublin at 8.30, a.m., and 12.40, p.m., arrive at Newbridge at 9.30, a.m., and 1.48, p.m., within 15 minutes drive of the Auction, giving ample time to return again to town by the up 3.45, p.m., train from Newbridge.
Kildare is the nearest station for the southern districts. (34.)

South African White and Red Wines.

In excellent condition and free from acidity. SHERRY, 20s, 22s, 24s. per Dozen. MADEIRA, 20s, 24s. MARSALA, 20s. HOCK, 24s. AMON ILLADE SHERRY, 24s. PORT, 20s, 22s, 24.

The improvement in the cultivation of these Wines has already commanded public attention. The demand must continue to increase so long as a supply of genuine and wholesome wines is offered at the above moderate prices. Sample cases containing six bottles as ordered, sent on receipt of post-office order for 12s. 6d. payable to

Reilly and Company, WINE IMPORTERS, 41, Wellington Quay, Dublin. (6306)

TO DRAPERS, & C,

A PERSON wants to obtain an In-door Apprenticeship to the Drapery Business for a Respectable Youth; has no objection to give a Fee. Address Z, for one week to the Office of this Paper. 6330J.

MR. FREEMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, 7 & 8, BERSFORD-STREET, WATERFORD.

At Home from 10, a.m. to 4, p.m. Mr. F. attends professionally in CLONMEL FRIDAY.

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROUSERS.

BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to inform their Patrons and the public that, in consequence of the increased demand for their celebrated

GUINEA TROUSERS, they have made arrangements for a supply of all the New Patterns as they appear at their different seasons, thus securing every Novelty in Fabric, Pattern, and Colour to select from.

FOR ONE GUINEA. Our Establishment is famed through Dublin and the principal Towns in the Three Kingdoms, as the leading House where Gentlemen can obtain an easy and graceful fitting Trousers.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, Tailors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. (6305J)

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

PATENT LENTILIZED COCOA

is superior in nutritious element to all others, and being easy of digestion is better adapted for a general beverage than either Tea or Coffee. Copies of the Reports of Professor Lethby and Dr. Hassall on the invaluable properties of the Lentilized Cocoa may be obtained from Taylor Brothers, Cocoa Merchants, London, (the exclusive Manufacturers of the article), and also from the principal Grocers throughout the Kingdom, who are now selling the Lentilized Cocoa in Cansisters at 1s. 6d. per lb., and a superior Lentilized Chocolate at 2s. per lb.

\*None is genuine unless signed "TAYLOR BROTHERS." (6256.)



The Wonder of the World. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This great Household Medicine ran among the leading necessities of life, as it is well known to the world, that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach; this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World. DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH. Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach, or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the main spring of life, giving strength and vigour to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions; and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

DISORDERS OF CHILDREN

All young children should have administered to them from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, therefore are more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humours affecting children.

DROPSY.

Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys and correct any derangement of these organs, should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity, as they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system, which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the giant which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Evil, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone & Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, St. Veneral Affections, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published for the Proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Mail Office, No. 3, Exchange-street. Terms—Stamp 4s. 6d. Unstamped, 5s. 6d. Thursday, January 27, 1859.